

# THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF  
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA     THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL  
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

VOL. VII

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JUNE 15th, 1928

No. 16

## *At the International Wheat Pool Conference*



*Co-operators from Canada, the British Isles and Australia at the Regina Gathering Last Week*

*Back Row, Left to Right:* H. W. Wood, President U.F.A. and Chairman Alberta Wheat Pool; Mr. Metcalfe, representing Sir Horace Plunkett Foundation; Peter Malcolm, Kilmarnock, Scotland, Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society; John Cairns, Edinburgh, Scotland, Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society.

*Front Row, Left to Right:* Premier John Bracken, Manitoba; Premier J. G. Gardiner, Saskatchewan; Henry J. May, O.B.E., General Secretary of Executive of International Co-Operative Alliance; C. Judd, Melbourne, Australia, Manager, Victorian Wheat Growers' Corporation; Premier John E. Brownlee, Alberta; C. H. Burnell, Winnipeg, President of U.F.M. and President of International Wheat Pool Conference; J. Oliver, Newcastle, Co-operative Wholesale Society (England); Sir Thomas Allen, London, Eng., Chairman British Empire Marketing Board; A. W. Golightly, London, Director Co-operative Wholesale Society (England).

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# Alberta Institute of Co-operation

*University of Alberta, Edmonton*

**July 25th - 29th, 1928**

Present plans indicate that this Institute will be the largest and most successful event of its kind ever held in Canada. The speakers include outstanding authorities on the various branches of co-operation from all parts of the continent and the experience of these men will be pooled for the benefit of Alberta Co-operatives which will be well represented at the gathering.

If you have not already become a member of the Institute, send in your application without delay. Applications will be considered in the order they are received for the limited accommodation still available and only registered members will be entitled to secure the advantage of assisted transportation from the funds allotted for this purpose by the Trustees of the Alberta Wheat Board Surplus Moneys.

Do not miss this opportunity to learn of the latest developments in the great field of co-operation and their bearing on problems of co-operation in this province.



Address your application form, accompanied by your \$2.00 membership fee, to

The Registrar  
ALBERTA INSTITUTE OF  
CO-OPERATION  
Legislative Buildings,  
Edmonton

June 25th to 29th, 1928

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Legislative Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

I hereby make application for attendance at the sessions of the Alberta Institute of Co-operation to be held at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, during the last week in June.

I am especially interested in the following branch or branches of co-operation:

Wheat.....Livestock.....Dairy.....

Poultry.....Consumers' Co-operative.....

I expect to come by: Train.....Automobile.....

I wish to have accommodation reserved for the following dates:

.....

.....

I am enclosing herewith registration fee of \$2.00.

NAME.....P.O. ADDRESS.....

NEAREST RAILROAD STATION.....AGE, (if under 22).....



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THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

Editor

W. NORMAN SMITH

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Principal Contents

	PAGE
EDITORIAL.....	3
NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION.....	4
WOULD FORM NUCLEUS OF REORGANIZED C.C.A.....	4
SUMMER CAMP AND CONVENTION FOR MEDICINE HAT.....	4
A "U.F.A." CONVENTION IN THE ARGENTINE.....	6
PRODUCERS' APPLICATION RE RATE ON HOGS REJECTED.....	7
U.F.A. JUNIORS AT ANNUAL CONFERENCE.....	7
BRITISH CO-OPERATORS WILL ATTEND INSTITUTE.....	8
CORRESPONDENCE.....	8
SOME FEATURES OF PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.....	9
THE NECESSITY FOR CO-OPERATION.....	10
PLUMER SPEAKS ON POOL ELEVATORS.....	11
HOW TO ORGANIZE A CO-OPERATIVE STORE.....	12
ATHABASCA SCANDAL REPORT.....	13
HIGH LIGHTS OF INTERNATIONAL POOL CONFERENCE.....	15
NEWS FROM ALBERTA WHEAT POOL HEAD OFFICE.....	16
SUMMARIZED RESULTS WHEAT POOL SPECIAL MEETING.....	16
DELEGATES MAKE IMPORTANT DECISIONS.....	16
GRADING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.....	17
COMMENT ON U.S.A. POOL.....	18
FROM AN ENGLISH VIEWPOINT.....	19
THE TRUTH OF CO-OPERATION.....	20
INTERESTS OF THE UNITED FARM WOMEN.....	22
COMMON EVERYDAY WORK BUILDS ORGANIZATION.....	22
"THE U.F.A." PATTERN DEPARTMENT.....	24
SEASONABLE RECIPES.....	24
U.F.A. JUNIOR ACTIVITIES.....	26
FIRST FIVE DAYS OF JUNIOR U.F.A. CONFERENCE.....	26
PRESIDENT WOOD'S ADDRESS TO JUNIOR CONFERENCE.....	26
FUTURE OF RADIO BROADCASTING IN CANADA.....	28
NEWS FROM HEAD OFFICE OF ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL.....	30
URGENTLY NEEDED RAINS IMPROVE CROP SITUATION.....	31
RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.....	34
SOLUTION OF POWER PROBLEM IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.....	36

EDITORIAL

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THE INTERNATIONAL POOL CONFERENCE

Less than five years ago the Alberta farmers took the first practical step towards the development of an efficient marketing system in the producers' interest, by organizing the Alberta Wheat Pool. The measure of the advance which has been made since 1923 was indicated at the International Wheat Pool Conference at Regina last week, when representatives of the Canadian Pools reported on the operations of a farmers' business organization which is recognized as the most influential factor in the marketing of the world's export wheat, and when co-operators from the United States and Europe, from Australia and Russia, met to report on the progress which has been made in their respective countries.

The Conference marked the first occasion upon which representatives of producer and consumer co-operatives operating on a vast international scale have met in common council, and it served to promote mutual understanding of the nature of their respective problems between these representatives. Henry J. May, of the In-

ternational Co-operative Alliance, paid one of the most notable tributes to the efficacy and soundness of the Pooling principle, and its value to the members, expressed approval of the farmers' desire to obtain through organization a fair price for their product, and declared: "I have never spent a time so full of hope for the future as I have spent at your gathering in Regina."

The farmers have reason to be proud of their initial achievement during the first five years of the operation of the Pools, and to continue in the task to which they have set their hands.

\* \* \*

"Food, clothing, housing, fuel, and the music of vibrant instruments and voices are the bases upon which human morals and social philosophies are constructed. The true prophets may be regarded as those simple, practical folks who organize themselves to help one another."—J. P. Warbasse, in *Co-operative Democracy*.

\* \* \*

**A VETERAN PASSES**

When F. W. Smith of Sedgewick took the floor at the Annual Convention, which he attended with faithful regularity for many years, the Convention always became attentive. His way of illuminating a point in debate by quaintly humorous comment and observation never failed to touch the imagination of the delegates. His devotion to the movement was sincere, and his service disinterested. His passing will be deeply regretted by all members of the Association who knew him.

\* \* \*

**POLICE ORGANIZATION AND CONTROL**

Within the past week the protest of an eminent British judge against the tendency of the London Metropolitan Police to become a semi-military body has been quoted in the press. The judge was of the opinion that the policing of the great world metropolis by a purely civilian force such as Sir Robert Peel founded, was in the best interests of the population, and that any drift towards militarization should be resisted.

The events which occasioned the judge's remarks have no bearing upon our police problems in this country. His conclusions, however, upon the general principles of police organization may be well worthy of consideration. The Western Provinces have passed the pioneer stage, and it may be questioned whether a force of a semi-military character, controlled from a distance, no matter how excellent its character, can adequately serve the needs of our Western communities today. The cities have their own local forces, subject to local control, and performing their duties efficiently. It is possible that the people of the rural areas may prefer to be served by a police force of a definitely civilian character, more closely under their own control than a national force can be.



# NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

## Would Form Nucleus, Reorganized C.C.A., From Four Bodies

Important Recommendations Made By  
Meeting Held in Regina This Week.

Recommendations for the re-organization of the Canadian Council of Agriculture were made at a meeting held in Regina on June 11, attended by representatives of the four principal farmers' organizations in Canada—the United Farmers of Alberta, United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, United Farmers of Manitoba and United Farmers of Ontario.

A very full discussion took place upon the means by which the work of the farmers' organizations can be co-ordinated most effectively, and it was agreed that a national body is necessary to this purpose.

The following motion was adopted:

Resolved, that this committee recommends that the four organizations represented at this meeting shall constitute the nucleus of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, a national body formed to co-ordinate the activities of the various Provincial organizations.

And further, be it resolved that all other Provincial organizations working along similar economic lines be invited to affiliate to promote this work.

A motion was carried expressing the appreciation of the representatives present from the other Provinces, of the reception accorded them by the Saskatchewan representatives.

Those present were: President Stone-man, Mrs. Hollis, President Women's Section; Mr. Williams, Vice-president, and Mr. Thrasher, Secretary, representing the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section; H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-president of the U.F.A.; Thomas Wood, President, and R. C. Brown, Secretary, representing the U.F.M.; and J. J. McNiven, President, and J. J. Morrison, Secretary, representing the U.F.O.

### CARSELAND U.F.A. PICNIC

Carseland U.F.A. Local will hold a picnic and sports day at the river, two and one half miles south of Carseland, on July 2nd, according to word received from the secretary, O. A. Stearns.

### TO BUILD LARGER HALL

The Sedalia U.F.A. is making plans to build immediately a larger and more modern hall than the old one, which has been sold to F. A. Phillips, Youngstown, for a hardware store.—*Calgary Herald*.

### DANGER OF FORGETTING

"We are still alive here at Loyalty," writes S. W. Stasel, secretary of Loyalty U.F.A. Local. "If the Wheat Pool continues to make wheat growing more and more attractive, there is danger that we may all forget the U.F.A. in our mad scramble to raise more wheat and still more wheat."

### VEGREVILLE CONVENTION ON JULY 13th

The Vegreville U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association will convene at Lamont at 9:30 a.m. on July 23rd. Notices to this effect have been sent out by W. F. Shaw, of Vegreville, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, who points out that according to the constitution all dues must be in the hands of the Secretary or Central Office one week before the convention date.

### DISCUSS MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Meetings of Earlie U.F.A. Local are being held in Earlie School, on the second and last Saturdays of each month. "The meetings are well attended, and we have been having some very interesting discussions, mainly on municipal affairs," reports Wilfred G. Pearce, secretary.

### HOLD SACRED CONCERT

A large crowd attended the sacred concert given by the Valley Spring U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals in the Coal Spring school house on Sunday, June 3rd, when a collection of over \$30 was taken in aid of the Red Cross. The concert will be repeated in the United Church, Kinsella, on June 24th, states the secretary, J. A. Waite.

### MOVING PICTURE LECTURE

"Rosyth U.F.A. Local and district enjoyed a fine moving picture program and lecture given by A. E. Ottewell of the University of Alberta," writes Jas. S. Anderson, secretary. "Preparations are going on for the erection of a Community Hall at Rosyth, in which the U.F.A. and the U.F.W.A. have been largely instrumental. We hope to have it ready for use on our annual sports day, on July 2nd."

### TALK ON CITIZENSHIP

Mr. Stainton, United Church pastor, gave a splendid talk on citizenship to the May meeting of Atkinson U.F.A. Local, reports G. W. Simpson, secretary. Mr. Stainton stressed the need of education of the young people for a higher economic, moral and spiritual life. This meeting was well attended, although seeding operations were in full swing; some of the members came as far as four miles by wagon.

### NEW UNIVERSITY BOOKLET

Power Farming, Horsepower, Brake Horsepower, Drawbar Horsepower, Sizes and Speeds of Pulleys, and Belt Lacing, are the subtitles of a pamphlet entitled "Some Power Problems of the Farm," issued by the University Department of Extension. The pamphlet has been published to supply information frequently sought from the Department, and should prove of assistance to those farmers who use mechanical power on their farms.

## Arrange Summer Camp - Convention Medicine Hat U.F.A.

Three Day Event will Conclude with  
Convention of Constituency Association on July 12th.

A three-day encampment and convention at Elkwater Lake, 35 miles south-east of Medicine Hat, will be held in July, under the auspices of the Medicine Hat U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association. The camp will open on July 10th, which will be devoted to "getting acquainted"; on July 11th there will be a picnic, with sports, and a dance in the evening. The convention will be held on July 12th, when speakers from the U.F.A. Senior and Junior branches, from the Wheat Pool, and representatives of the Alberta Government will attend.

In sending out the convention notices, the president and secretary of the Medicine Hat Constituency Association, J. D. Rogers and Mrs. W. G. Baker, point out that "Elkwater Lake is an ideal spot for camping," as it is provided with good water, tourist camp, bathing, boating, fishing, and berries are plentiful. "The management," it is stated, "has agreed to do everything possible for the welfare and comfort of the visitors, and your board earnestly desires that each Local will do its part in sending members and visitors of their community to enjoy the outing and make this venture a success."

### HILLSIDE PLANS OUTING

The May meeting of the Hillside Local was held at the home of Frank Loader, with a good attendance.

It was decided that at some date in July, a special trip to Pigeon Lake will be arranged for the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. of Hillside. Cleanup day at the school was arranged for Saturday, June 9th. It was decided to send \$5 to the Junior Conference fund.

A bounteous supper was served and the meeting adjourned to meet next month at E. R. Hoskins'.

The new Pool elevator at Millet is almost completed. This will be the largest and best equipped elevator here and we understand that it will have a grain cleaner, which can handle wheat as fast as it can be unloaded. The Hillside U.F.A. always gets what it goes after.—*Wetaskiwin Times*.

### ADDRESSES LEGION

Addressing the annual meeting of the Calgary branch of the Canadian Legion, H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-president of the U.F.A., spoke of the close similarity between the ideals of the veterans' and the farmers' organizations. Both sought through united action and co-operation to bring about just conditions for their members, and to raise the standards of Canadian life. Mr. Scholefield referred to the fact that the returned men formed a very considerable proportion of the membership of the U.F.A., and that proposals for the alleviation of returned men's grievances brought before the Annual Convention had always been



unanimously adopted. At Ottawa the members of the U.F.A. group had consistently advocated and supported vigorously all such measures. Mr. Scholefield was given a hearty vote of thanks at the close of the meeting.

### Arrangements for Congress of Co-operative Union

H. W. Ketcheson, Manager of the Davidson Co-operative Association Ltd., will preside at the Congress of the Co-operative Union of Canada, to be held at Lloydminster on June 26th and 27th, and if necessary on June 28th. Henry J. May, O.B.E., General Secretary of the International Co-operative Alliance, who has been specially authorized to attend the Congress, will be one of the speakers, and A. W. Golightly and J. Oliver, two of the Directors of the Co-operative Wholesale Society (England), and A. H. Hobley, its chief grain buyer, will also be present as fraternal delegates and participate in the proceedings. The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society will be represented, and Cedric Long, Executive Secretary of the Co-operative League of the U.S.A., New York, will be present, as will A. V. Alaine, of Minneapolis, Executive Secretary of the Northern States Co-operative League.

George Keen, Secretary of Co-operative Union of Canada, informs us that if any non-affiliated society has not received an invitation, a credentials blank may be obtained on application.

### A REMINDER

All U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. members in the district are reminded of the community picnic and U.F.A. rally to be held on Sunday, June 24th, at Clear Lake (15 miles northwest of Hanna). Mrs. Mary Banner and J. K. Sutherland, U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. Directors, who are conveners of the gathering, ask that visitors arrive early enough so that lunch will be over by 2 p.m., when the program will commence. William Irvine, M.P., and others, will give addresses.

### SIGNED BLANK DEED

Unable to pay off a debt of about \$1500, a U.F.A. member was forced by his creditor, a bank, to sign a blank deed in favor of the bank, for two separate parcels of land. The member wrote for advice to the U.F.A. Legal Department, who replied in part as follows:

"Under ordinary circumstances you would have been unwise to sign a blank deed to your land such as you did, even though you had already mortgaged it to the bank. In your letter you did not mention the name of the bank but we think that most, in fact all, of the banks, even though they have such a document in their possession, will not treat you in an unfair or unreasonable manner by taking over the land and putting you off. If there was any likelihood of them doing so we would suggest that a notice be sent to them to the effect that you had signed the document without understanding its purport and without having independent legal advice, and that you intended to contest their right to it.

"What you really should have is something in writing either in the way of a letter or otherwise, from the bank, setting out specifically what they will undertake to do and what extension of time they will grant you in view of your having signed that document. They should not have forced you to sign the deed, espe-

### PONOKA PROVINCIAL CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Ponoka U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will be held in the U.F.A. Hall, Ponoka, on June 22nd, beginning at 2 p.m. Premier Brownlee, M.L.A., for the constituency, will be present.

cially for the home property, but provided the conditions under which they got you to sign the deed are not unreasonable and are put in writing, it is likely that no harm will come of your having done so. The giving of the deed practically takes the control of the property out of your hands and leaves it in the sole discretion of the bank as to when, how and for what price they should sell.

"However, as we said at the beginning, we doubt if any bank would use this power in an unreasonable or unfair manner."

### Reserve Interest Payments Made by Wheat Pool

Cheques covering the payment of 6 per cent. interest on the Elevator Reserve of the Alberta Wheat Pool are being issued this week in respect to deductions from the crop payments of 1924 and 1925. The total amount of the cheques issued is \$87,101.03. Where the interest payment due does not total the sum of one dollar no payment is being made.

The total deduction for Elevator Reserve purposes from the Pool wheat delivered from the 1924 and 1925 crops was \$1,345,384, and the six per cent is payable on this amount. Cheques will all be in the mail by the end of the present week.

### EDMONTON EXHIBITION

Approximately \$50,000 will be distributed in prizes at the Edmonton Exhibition, to be held July 16th to 21st. The competitions include a horse shoe pitching tournament, and a contest for ama-

teur bands. There will be special classes in cattle, sheep and swine for Alberta-owned or bred stock, with a new class this year for Guernsey cattle. In the sheep and swine sections, in all classes with ten or more exhibits showing, the prize money will be increased and more prizes offered.

### Drumheller Board of Trade "Agricultural Night"

On invitation of the Drumheller Board of Trade, H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-president, and A. B. Claypool, M.L.A., spoke at the annual "Agricultural Night" which has been inaugurated by the board, and to which farmers of the district are invited. The purpose of this annual event is to build up an understanding between rural and urban interests, and to correlate their activities. Pres. A. Walker of the Board and John McKay, secretary, and F. C. Moyer, were among the hosts of the guests of the day.

Mr. Scholefield discussed the history and aims of the U.F.A. He expressed his regret that President Wood had himself been unable to attend. The speaker pleaded for co-operation between all organizations which are seeking to advance the Province and Dominion, and the sinking of petty differences. The industries in the towns and cities could not thrive without the farmers, who had an enormous stake in the country.

It was essential, said Mr. Claypool, in a brief address, that the component elements in the industrial structure of the country should be welded together. An increasing understanding of the ideals of the boards of trade in towns and cities and of the U.F.A. in the rural districts would make for a greater Canada.

In moving a vote of thanks to the speakers, Fred Stockton, who described himself as a farmer by choice and a coal operator by necessity, paid a tribute to President Wood, whose outstanding character as a leader and as a citizen, he declared, everybody recognized.

### CALGARY EXHIBITION AND STAMPEDE

The Calgary Exhibition and Stampede will be opened on July 9th by His Excellency, the Governor-General, who, with Lady Willingdon, will be the guests of the Exhibition for the week. The Stampede Parade will be headed by the Governor-General and H.M. Royal Air Force Band, and will contain fifteen other bands, cowboys, Indians, chuck wagons, prairie schooners, etc. In addition to the Stampede events during the week there will be Indian races, thoroughbred running races, vaudeville, novelty revue, cowboy ball, and a spectacular fireworks display on Saturday night.

### MRS. GUNN'S MEETINGS CANCELLED

The U.F.W.A. Executive announce that Mrs. Gunn will have to take a much needed rest during July and August, so the meetings that have been planned for her for these months must be cancelled and no meetings should be arranged for her during that time.

"Modern wars have been provoked by the robber spirit which a competitive economic system has caused to grow in the blood of men as a rank poison unbalancing the mind."—J. P. Warbasse.

### JUNIOR CONFERENCE FUND

Previously acknowledged.....	\$890.00
May 30, Prairie Union U.F.A....	5.00
May 30, Duchess U.F.A.....	10.00
May 30, Waskatenau Jrs.....	10.00
May 30, Brant U.F.W.A.....	5.00
May 30, Sunshine, U.F.A.....	5.00
May 30, Lone Ridge, U.F.A....	5.00
May 30, Queenstown U.F.A....	5.00
May 30, Avondale U.F.W.A....	5.00
May 31, Eye Hill U.F.A.....	5.00
May 31, Asker U.F.W.A.....	5.00
May 31, Sedalia U.F.W.A.....	5.00
June 1, Nanton U.F.W.A.....	5.00
June 2, Partridge Hill Jrs.....	10.00
June 2, Mayerthorpe U.F.A....	5.00
June 4, Floral U.F.A.....	5.00
June 4, Chain Lakes U.F.W.A...	5.00
June 4, Gibbons Jrs.....	15.00
June 4, Buffalo Jrs.....	5.00
June 6, Angle Lake U.F.A.....	5.00
June 6, Graminia U.F.A.....	5.00
June 7, Bentley U.F.A.....	5.00
June 7, Twin Lake U.F.A.....	5.00
June 7, Westfield U.F.A.....	5.00
June 11, Vimy Ridge U.F.A....	5.00

Total.....\$1,035.00



## A "U.F.A." Convention in the Argentine

How the Farmers of Latin-American Republic Conduct Their Meetings.



By  
W. J. JACKMAN

On the invitation of the President of the Federacion Agraria Argentina, it was my privilege to attend a convention of the organization at headquarters in the City of Rosario, and I feel sure that many of our Alberta farmers will be interested in knowing something of the way in which their brother craftsmen south of the Equator conduct their meetings.

The Federacion is the only organization of its kind in the Argentine. There are many co-operative trading concerns grouped together in the Asociacion Co-operativas Argentinas, but their activities are practically confined to trading. The Federacion, whilst it also is extensively engaged in buying supplies and marketing agricultural produce, acting as the trading centre for its many locals, is an educational and propagandist institution, aiming to better the condition of the agriculturists "morally, materially and politically," though it does not take direct political action.

### Has 22,000 Members

There are 22,000 members, grouped in about 230 locals, which are scattered from Tucuman in the north to Rio Negro in the south, thus covering a greater part of the agricultural area of the Republic.

Representation at the convention is limited to one delegate for each local, with the exception that the Rosario local, which comprises something like a thousand members, is permitted to have three delegates. Needless to say, whilst official representation is limited in this way, the presence of members who are not delegates is welcomed, and at this particular gathering, a special convention, many availed themselves of the opportunity to attend, though they could neither vote nor take part in the discussions.

Delegates were required to register, not merely at the opening of the convention, but on entering the hall for each session; and delegates and non-delegates were kept strictly segregated during the meetings.

The convention was held in the Federacion's own building, which deserves a word of explanation and admiration. The building, with possibly one exception, is quite the finest and most modern edifice in the city of Rosario. It is the property of the Federacion, completed only a year ago, and specially designed for its purpose; viz., to house the various departments and provide administrative headquarters and a meeting place for its members when in town.

There are six storeys, with provision for adding two. The basement is a warehouse for the trading sections. On the ground floor is a fair sized theatre, which, with its three floors, is an excellent convention hall when so needed, and serves at other times as a lecture hall and moving picture theatre.

The remainder of this floor is devoted to a museum, with an extensive and well displayed collection of agricultural produce, especially seed grains, systematically tabulated as to variety, date, place, yield, and so on.

In the following article W. J. Jackman gives a vivid and entertaining description of a convention of "The United Farmers of Argentina," or, to give the organization its correct Spanish name, the "Federacion Agraria Argentina."

Mr. Jackman was for several years a Director of the United Farmers of Alberta, and became a Director of the Alberta Wheat Pool upon its formation. He was subsequently appointed representative of the Canadian Wheat Pool in the Argentine.

### Operate Hotel

Above the theatre are the administrative offices, and on the three upper floors an hotel is operated by the association. It caters to the public at large, but naturally makes a special appeal for the support of the farmer visitors to the city, offering a most convenient and comfortable gathering place, with the brightest dining room in Rosario, up on the fifth floor, commanding a wonderful view of the city and port, with miles of busy river.

As the first nine months of operation show a net profit of ten thousand pesos, it is evident that the advantages of the hotel are being appreciated; though little misunderstandings as to its functions occasionally arise. More than once it has happened that a member of the Federacion staying at the hotel when presented with his bill has exclaimed: "But I'm a member in good standing. Is not this *our* hotel?"

Whether the operation of the building, expensively built and heavily mortgaged as it is, is commercially justifiable or not, is problematical. Though its convenience is undoubted. It has, however, considerable psychological value. To the rank and file of the members it is very gratifying to be a part owner of such a palatial edifice, even though it be only to the extent of a few dollars.

The convention opened on Sunday morning, as such gatherings usually do in the Argentine. In fact on this particular Sunday I had refused an invitation to another farmers' meeting 300 miles away on account of being engaged at this one.

### 229 Registered Delegates

229 delegates were registered. The ground floor of the hall was exclusively reserved for the registered delegates. In the two galleries there were probably another two hundred visitors, including not more than a dozen women. These visiting members were merely spectators, as the speaking and voting were confined to the accredited delegates.

The President of the Federacion, Senor Esteban Picaenza, directed the proceedings with the assistance of the two vice-presidents and other officers.

Senor Picaenza is rather a remarkable man. An Italian colonist, formerly secretary of the organization, he has now for some years been its president and its most dominant figure. He is the life

of the Federacion, devotes all his time to its affairs, and personally directs its many activities.

A fluent speaker, he has the gift of conveying his ideas in simple direct language which makes his meaning clear to all.

The capacity of the man and his activity in the business of the organization were interestingly illustrated by an incident during one of the sessions, when in the midst of one of his addresses to the convention a clerk from the office appeared on the platform with the bank documents to sign. The drafts and a pen were handed to the speaker, who never took his eyes from his audience nor made the slightest pause in his speech, but signed the documents as he talked.

### Might Be U.F.A. Convention

On the whole the proceedings of the gathering were much along the lines of those of our own conventions, and but for the difference in language one could close one's eyes and imagine one's self at a U.F.A. gathering. There was the same tendency at first to debate at great length such a minor point as whether the members of a particular committee should be named by the chair or the convention, with the usual overwhelming majority in favor of the chair.

There were, however, one or two notable differences. The delegate who insists upon speaking on every possible occasion, on every motion or amendment, and racks his brains for some subterfuge in order to speak more than once, was conspicuous by his absence. Talking for advertising purposes was not attempted.

The maze of motions, amendments and subamendments in which a northern convention occasionally loses itself was also absent. The keynote of the proceedings was simplicity, and there was evident a sincere desire to find out the wishes of the majority of the members and put them into effect.

### A Businesslike Step

A very businesslike step was taken at the opening session. Certain important subjects were on the agenda, such as the reform of the new Co-operative Law, the revision of the constitution of the Federacion, and reform of the mutual insurance business. A committee, with one representative from each of the provinces, was appointed to consider each of these major matters and bring in recommendations to the convention for its consideration at a later session. These committees met during the periods between sessions and called in whatever legal or expert assistance they required. Their basis of representation insured getting points of view from widely separated districts, and when they reported it was usually found that their views were a fairly accurate reflection of those of the delegates at large. Under this plan, with the chairman of each committee in charge of the presentation of its report, the convention had a very definite basis upon which to consider the subject, and a great deal of valuable time was saved.

Work commenced each morning at eight o'clock, and was carried on until

(Continued on page 38)



## Death of F. W. Smith

Former Director and Well Known Member Passes

We deeply regret to record the death, on June 5th, at his home in the Fairgrove district of Sedgwick, of F. W. Smith, one of the veterans of the U. F. A. movement in this Province.

Mr. Smith was well-known throughout the movement, and up to two years ago, when failing health compelled him to desist, was active in the work of the organization. He was a Director of the Association in the years 1918, 1919 and 1920, for the former Federal Constituency of Victoria, and he was also an officer of the U.F.A. Provincial Constituency of Sedgwick for several years. There was no keener supporter in the Province of the Wheat Pool and of all forms of co-operative marketing.

A native of Yorkshire, England, Mr. Smith came to Alberta in 1910, taking up farming in the Fairgrove district, where he has resided ever since. He had a likable personality, and was for many



F. W. Smith

years a familiar figure at U.F.A. Conventions. His speeches, generally very brief and pointed, always commanded the attention of the Convention, his quaint humor, which was combined with a deep sincerity and devotion to democratic ideals, and a rare warmth of heart, making him one of the most arresting speakers to take the floor. Until advancing age and declining health prevented it, his attendance at Conventions was faithful and regular.

Deepest sympathy will be felt throughout the movement for Mrs. Smith and family in their bereavement.

## Report on Page 30 re Rate on Hogs Incorrect

Finding of Railway Commission Was Against Producers—Incorrect Report Based on News Despatch

The story on the Livestock Pool page regarding the finding of the Railway Commission on the protest against the increased rates on hogs to the American Coast Markets was based on a news despatch which appeared in the public press at the time *The U.F.A.* was going to press. Unfortunately this press despatch was based on the minority report of the Hon. Frank Oliver, a member of the Commission, and the majority report is against the dis-allowing of the increased rate. The Pool Board is having the finding of the Railway Commission carefully analyzed to see if a proper case can be prepared for appeal from this decision.

## JUNIOR NOTES

### McMURRAY ANNIVERSARY

The anniversary meeting of the McMurray Juniors was held on May 19th, when fifty-two people turned out for a good time. Fifteen new members were enrolled and a delegate was chosen for the Junior Conference. "The young people here take a great interest in our Local," writes the secretary, Ronald Morrison.

### TO GET BASEBALL EQUIPMENT

The last meeting of the Crocus Plains Juniors took the form of a dance, but because of the very poor condition of the roads attendance was not so good as had been expected. A the next meeting a discussion on the procuring of baseball equipment will take place. Jean Fraser is the new secretary of the Local.

### WAR'S LESSONS NEVER LEARNED

"I would like to think that never again could millions be made to swallow atrocity stories and actually believe that fundamental human nature varied under different flags and that virtue began and ended at the boundary line of allies. But I'm afraid it would not be beyond the bounds of possibility for us to go through the same old processes once more. . . . Yet if dark days should ever come again, let us remember this, that in June, 1928, we are sane people. Unfortunately we learn few lessons from any war."—Heywood Brown in the *New York Nation*.

## U. F. A. Juniors at Annual Conference, 1928



Largest Gathering of Farm Young People Since Inauguration of University Week



# British Co-operators Will Attend Alberta Co-operative Institute

Important Additions to Program Announced by Committee in Charge—President Wood Will Address Convention Monday—Junior Section Outstanding Feature

The widespread interest which has been aroused in the forthcoming meeting of the Alberta Co-operative Institute, to be held in Edmonton on June 25th to 29th inclusive, will be increased by the announcement, made by the Executive of the Institute a few days ago, that an important delegation from the English and Scottish Wholesale Co-operative Societies, who have been associated with the building up of the great consumers' movement in Britain, and a representative of the International Co-operative Alliance, will be in attendance and will contribute to the program. Members of this delegation accepted invitations extended to them when they were in attendance at the International Wheat Pool Conference in Regina.

As a result of the visit of the British co-operators, and also because these and other men who owing to important public duties find it impossible to be sure of the time of their arrival, it has been necessary to make a number of changes in the program of the Institute. The certainty is that the persons named in the program as originally published, and the British visitors, will be present, and the committee in charge urge that **anyone who plans to attend the Institute to hear any particular man, should therefore make an effort to be present during the greater part of the week.**

## General Secretary of Alliance

Prominent among the co-operators from across the Atlantic is Henry J. May, O.B.E., General Secretary of the International Co-operative Alliance. It is expected that Mr. May will be heard in the course of the program of Monday, June 25th, the opening day. President H. W. Wood will speak at 8 o'clock on Monday evening and after his address the day's program will be concluded by a reception and entertainment.

On Tuesday evening, June 26th, the Alberta Wheat Pool will give a banquet; Premier Brownlee will deliver an address and Robin Hood, Editor of the *Co-operative Marketing Journal*, Memphis, Tenn., will speak on "Plans for a Program of Co-operative Education." Other important speakers who will be on the program for Tuesday, are E. B. Ramsay, Manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool, whose subject will be "Problems of Management;" George McIvor, General Sales Manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool, who will speak on "The Function of a Central Selling Agency for Grain" and F. M. Harvey, Auditor for the Alberta Wheat Pool, who will speak on "Co-operative Accounting."

## Consumer Co-ops. on Friday

The principal discussion on consumers' co-operatives, including an address by Peter Malcolm, director of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale, will be held on Friday morning instead of Thursday afternoon as announced earlier. Accompanying Mr. Malcolm will be John Cairns, also a director of the Scottish Wholesale and A. W. Golightly, a director of the Co-operative Wholesale Society of England, A. J. Hobley, wholesale buyer for this organization, and A. C. Weiland, its Montreal representative.

Each of these men will have a message on the question of consumers' co-operatives.

The attention of those interested in the Dairy Pool section of the program is drawn to the fact that the main dairy discussion has been changed from Tuesday to Thursday. In other principal respects the program will be carried out, as far as practicable, as published some weeks ago, but is subject to possible changes.

## Junior Section

One of the outstanding features of the Institute will be the special Junior section. A special fund has been set aside by the Trustees of the Alberta Wheat Board Surplus Moneys to bring in to the Institute approximately 100 young men and women from all sections of the Province who are interested in the development of co-operation.

The Junior Classes which will be held each morning during the week will be in charge of Prof. R. W. Murchie, of the Department of Economics, Manitoba Agricultural College, and W. M. Drummond, formerly of the staff of the University of Alberta.

Following the Institute, prizes will be awarded to the members of the Junior section writing the best essays on the lessons they have learned during their attendance at the lectures.

## Correspondence

### SOLUTION IS CO-OPERATION

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

There is much being said these days by farmers and also the Department of Agriculture and representatives of the Dominion Livestock Branch re the Chester White invasion of Alberta, with much of which I heartily agree; but I wish to call attention of these Departments to the fact that only a few years ago they were engaged in a propaganda campaign which the farmers of this Province fell for, and many lost considerable money in stocking up with just as inferior Bacon Hogs, or more so, than they are today with this so-called lard hog.

I have no sympathy for the man who buys these Chester White hogs, nor can I understand why he does.

The fact remains that the Dominion Livestock Branch did not carry out its duty to the hog raiser and this is the reaction. It has been proven beyond a doubt that the producer did not receive bacon price for the bacon he really produced and the above Department is at fault for not carrying out its duty in instituting a proper grading system; namely, on the hook, which would give satisfactory grading to all concerned if properly trained men were employed. Therefore, I think, the average producer will take advice coming from this source with caution.

I wish to give my experience, which is similar to all others who undertook to produce bacon type hogs.

First, I studied literature and visited Calgary and Edmonton Yards; saw grading demonstrated, then purchased bacon type at high prices and got a high class

product, not like some who claim they got racing stock without constitution. The result was my first crop brought 47 per cent bacon; second, off same foundation, 3 per cent; since that time, none. Still I am not buying Chester Whites.

The above is the experience of hundreds with whom I have discussed bacon hog production within the past five years.

The fault is with the producer. He has allowed himself to be hypnotized by propagandists who made him believe all he had to do was slop hogs and eat and sleep and he would wake up rich some day.

The solution lies in co-operation, not only in raising but in marketing of the bacon type hog, which is the best quality product and most suitable for our trade.

The Pool has instituted machinery for the handling of our own stock at cost, and if we sign up and mind our own business we will be placing our product, finished in our own plants, before the consumer in the very near future.

It is up to the farmer to take the initiative, mind his business, not leave it to some one else to make millions out of him yearly as he has done in the past.

Sincerely yours,

Huxley, Alta.

L. McCOMB.

## LATIN IN HIGH SCHOOLS

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

From practical experience I would like to join Prof. S. Smart in his opinion re Latin, as expressed in his letter to *The U.F.A.*

My native language is German. I began to learn Latin in what would correspond to Grade Four in our Canadian Schools, French in Grade Six, and English in Grade Seven. In both languages, Latin was very helpful as a foundation and it has been more so since I came to this country, where I am in constant contact with people whose mother languages are English and French.

Yours truly,

J. E. von SCHMIDT

Eagle Hill, June 14th, 1928.

## TO REPRESENT ALBERTA

Dr. C. P. Marker, Dairy Commissioner for Alberta, will represent the Province at the World's Dairy Congress, which opens in London, England, on June 25th.

## HOSPITALS CONVENTION

A number of outstanding authorities on problems of public health will address the annual convention of the Alberta Hospitals Association, the Alberta Registered Nurses Association and the Alberta Public Health Officials Association, to be held in Calgary on June 25th and 26th.

## DEATH OF Z. McILMOYLE

Z. McIlmoyle, for the past fifteen years Assistant Deputy Minister of Education, for Alberta, died at his home in Edmonton on June 3rd, after a two months' illness. Mr. McIlmoyle has been in charge of the administration of the Debt Adjustment Act for the past two years. High tributes to his efficiency both in this position and in the Department, and to his high sense of public duty, have been paid by George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, H. A. Craig, Deputy Minister, and many other citizens of Alberta who have been brought in contact with him during his career in the public service. His death will be greatly regretted throughout the Province.



## Some Features of the Second Session of the Sixteenth Canadian Parliament

**Independent Groups Oppose "Melon Cutting" Legislation—E.D. & B.C. Bill Passes the Commons—Immigration Problems—Veterans Pensions—Fine Spirit of Co-operation among U.F.A. Members.**



By ROBERT GARDINER, M.P.,  
U.F.A. Member for Acadia.

OTTAWA, June 6.—The Second Session of the Sixteenth Parliament is rapidly drawing to a close. Members feel that it is desirable to finish the business of the session with as little delay as possible. It has been the practice in the past to rush important legislation and estimates of expenditure through the House, without proper consideration, during the last week of the session. The result of this method was that a lot of legislation was passed that would have been better left alone or amended in such manner as to bring it more in line with present day requirements. There seems to be no desire on the part of any of the members to rush the business this year; but rather that sufficient time be taken to give thorough consideration to all the business, and that the improper haste as at the close of past sessions is to be avoided.

### IMPROVED METHODS OF DOING BUSINESS

Amendments to the rules of the House, passed at the last session, have been in operation this year, and have improved considerably our methods of doing the business. There is still room for improvement and we are hoping that, with more experience under the new rules, we will eventually detect the weak spots and secure such further changes as are necessary to allow the business to proceed with greater dispatch while retaining the full right of discussion. The rules under which private legislation was introduced and passed through its various stages were amended last year. Prior to the amendment of these rules, one contentious bill would hold up all legislation of a similar nature indefinitely. Private bills are dealt with for one hour on Tuesday and Friday nights. Under the old rule, a private bill could be discussed in the committee of the whole House for the full hour and at the expiration of that time still retain its place at the head of the list. Under the new rule, if a private bill is still under discussion at the end of the hour it automatically goes to the bottom of the list and gives the other bills an opportunity of being dealt with.

### OPPOSED MELON CUTTING LEGISLATION

There have been several contentious private bills this session, the object of which was to secure power of certain companies to increase their capital stock. Not one of the parties sponsoring these bills could give any indication of the need for more capital, and as the profits were exceedingly large, we felt justified in opposing them as it seemed to us that they were merely asking Parliament for the power to water their stock, or, in other words, to "cut a melon." The Alberta Provincial Government sought, through the medium of a private bill, the power to extend the E.D. & B.C. railway. Knowing that we were interested in the extension of this charter, persons sponsoring the bills referred to took the opportunity of blocking its passage, hoping that they could reach an understanding with us; that if they withdrew their

Parliament was prorogued on June 11th, a few days after Mr. Gardiner's article was written. Further articles by U.F.A. members of the House of Commons, dealing with features of the recent session, will be published during the summer months. The next will be in our issue of June 15th. The E.D. & B.C. bill is now law.

opposition to the E.D. & B.C. charter extension, we would allow these contentious bills to pass also. This we refused to do, notwithstanding our knowledge of the need for these railway extensions.

When a bill reaches the committee stage, it is customary to discuss the bill, clause by clause, and also to move such amendments as members deem necessary. A new practice has been used this session that is quite within the rules: viz., that as soon as a contentious bill came before the committee of the whole, it was moved that the bill be reported. The motion to report the bill being agreed to by a majority vote, discussion, clause by clause, and the possibility of amendment was cut off. Tactics, such as I have outlined, will give some idea of the value promoters of this class of legislation place upon the securing of permission to increase their capital stock.

### E.D. & B.C. BILL PASSES THE COMMONS

It looked at one time as if all private bills would be hung up until Parliament

prorogued, but finally an agreement was reached whereby all non-contentious bills would be allowed to go through. This has been accomplished, and the E.D. & B.C. railway extension bill is now before the Senate for consideration. The contentious bills are still before the House, and it is just possible that they may come to a vote. If they pass the House those members who voted in favor of them must bear the responsibility. We did not feel justified in abandoning principles for expediency.

### RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

The Parliamentary immigration inquiry report was tabled in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon. The document contains little of a drastic nature; but thirteen recommendations for the improvement of Canadian immigration activities are made.

Chief among the recommendations are:

1. An annual return to Parliament thirty days after the opening of each session showing all special immigration permits granted with particulars of the applicant and those who made favorable representations to the Department of Immigration in each instance.
2. Improvement in the overseas medical inspection system of prospective British immigrants by providing for medical examinations by British local doctors paid by and under the supervision and control of the Canadian medical authorities, located at convenient centres of population.
3. Extension by the Canadian Government of assistance to Canadian youth trained in agriculture equal to that given by the British Government to British emigrant boys.
4. Calling of a conference between Federal and British Governments and the Atlantic steamship companies with a view to a reduction in ocean rates to British immigrants to approximately ten pounds.
5. Extension of age limit for boy immigrants from 14 to 19 years, both inclusive.
6. Steps to increase employment. An intensive and comprehensive study by the Government of the possibilities of increasing industrial and agricultural development in Canada with the object of attracting capital and providing wider and increased opportunities for employment for Canadians and newcomers is suggested.
7. Continuance of movement of domestics from the United Kingdom to Canada.
8. Extension of assisted passage or privileges to families of immigrants from Great Britain and now reasonably established in Canada.
9. Measures to ascertain whether railway will restore the homeseekers' rates in effect prior to the war making such

(Continued on page 13)

### CHAIRMAN U.F.A. GROUP



ROBERT GARDINER, M.P.



# THE NECESSITY FOR CO-OPERATION

An Address by H. W. Wood, at International Pool Conference, Regina, June 5th, 1928

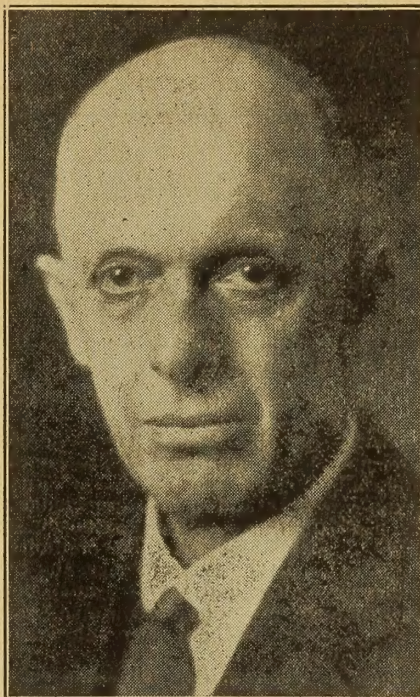
I have been requested to prepare an address on "The Necessity for Co-operation." Speaking from the standpoint of human development and social construction, co-operation is nature's basic law, and its development is not only necessary, but vital to this social progress and human well-being. This law has even reached further back and lower down in its creation of the necessity of co-operation among the lower animals. It has made true Kipling's words—"The strength of the wolf is the pack, and the strength of the pack is the wolf."

It is true that nature also made operative the opposing law of competition, but this is a creative and temporary law, while co-operation is the saving and abiding one. It is generally recognized that through the operation of the law of competition, the strong have been able to overcome the weak and unfit that they might propagate their own strength and fitness. While the operation of this law may have been necessary in weeding out the weak and unfit in the creative period, it is primarily a law of destruction, and if carried to its ultimate development of efficiency will destroy, or at least threaten the destruction of the thing created. So we find the lower animals, among which competition played such an important part in promoting the survival of the fittest, were eventually forced to develop, to a comparatively high degree, the opposing and counterbalancing law of co-operation to preserve their species.

## Competitive Conflict

Just what part competition has played in the development of man, physically, intellectually or spiritually, would be hard to define. From time immemorial competitive conflict has been waged between individuals, families, tribes and nations, and in spite of the misery, woe and sorrow resulting therefrom, man has grown and developed—at least intellectually and spiritually. Perhaps in his original undeveloped condition, it was the only way to arouse him to the necessary action. The ways of nature in dealing with life and bringing order out of chaos are past our understanding, but it does not take a very keen mind to perceive that in social construction the operation of the law of competition is becoming more oppressive and more hopeless in the solution of developing social problems. Man was evidently designed a social being, and his manifest destiny is to develop a social system. To fulfill nature's destiny man must conform to nature's law. This makes social construction a scientific process. I think it is self-evident that co-operation is the true law of social construction. But all through the history of human progress competition has been the prevailing law governing man's action in dealing with his fellow man, and still is; and has become more destructive just in proportion as man has developed in carrying it on.

The most spectacular manifestation of this false social law is in the military field. The last war, called the Great War, was infinitely the most destructive in the world's history because human efficiency was greater than ever before. This efficiency is developing still more rapidly since the war and the world is becoming appalled at the future prospect



H. W. WOOD

but does not seem to know how to deal with the situation. A vast number of people seem to think war can be stopped and eliminated by propaganda and agreements. The idea of searching out and eliminating primary causes does not seem to appeal to them. These causes are located in the industrial and not the military field. While war is the most spectacular manifestation of competition, it is almost entirely the result of competition in industry. The original seed is planted and cultivated in industry, and war is the fruition.

## Hope in Co-operation

Let us put it in another way; all competition is warfare; this warfare is raging in the industrial field and is becoming more and more efficient and more destructive. Individual is in competition with individual, and class with class. Jealousies and hatreds are engendered, and the spirit of strife developed. The spoils to the successful are undue riches, while to the defeated comes undue and unnecessary poverty. Nations are drawn into the conflict and war follows as a grand climax to industrial competition. A close analysis of present world conditions would prove to any open-minded student of sociology the hopelessness of developing harmony and peace in our social structure under the guidance of competition. If this be true, the hope of the future depends on the overthrow of competition and the substitution of co-operation. This is the all embracing reason for the "necessity for co-operation," but it leaves the details and specific reasons to be worked out as the process of social change develops.

In industrial competition the masses have never been successful and can never hope to be. They are, and always will

be, the prey of industrial competition. Their only hope is in overcoming competition by establishing co-operation. This involves a process of development and must be begun at the beginning and carried forward systematically. All of the people cannot be brought together in one great co-operative unit and at once break down and overthrow competition. They must be brought together at first in smaller units, each centering around a very special interest. As these units are developed, they in turn will learn to co-operate with each other on the basis of a more general common interest, until all industrial elements are working together systematically on a co-operative basis.

Already a very great deal of effort has been put forth to inaugurate co-operation among the people, but it has been found very difficult to get practicable co-operative enterprises started and carried on in a practical way. Many people very zealously preach the gospel of theoretical co-operation but are unable to make the practical application. Many of them seem unable to differentiate between starting at the top and at the bottom. But when a practical start is made, it is difficult for many of those who have expressed absolute confidence in co-operation to maintain their interest in the more or less slow process of carrying on the enterprise. It seems to be hard for many to understand that co-operative results cannot come without sustained effort. They seem to think that co-operation is designed to reduce or eliminate effort instead of to change the result of effort. Not getting immediate spectacular results, they cannot realize that they are getting any results, and soon become discouraged. The only immediate normal result that we can reasonably hope for is a slow, almost imperceptible, improvement of conditions.

## More Co-operation Needed

The rapidity of the progress of a practically conducted co-operative enterprise depends entirely on the amount of practical co-operation behind it. A few people may be able to keep such an enterprise alive and get some results, while more people would achieve greater results. In our Canadian Wheat Pool we have over half the wheat growers bound together in a co-operative pledge to each other. In the last five years the results have been very manifest and very great, but not nearly what they might have been. The reason they have not been greater is that there has not been greater co-operation. Some of our own members have not been true to their pledge, either in spirit or practice. They have criticized where criticism was not due, and have also sold their wheat in violation of their contract. Just to the extent that they have withheld their faithful and sincere co-operation they have retarded progress and decreased results.

There are other growers, representing a large minority of the Canadian wheat, who have withheld their co-operation and support entirely. Many of them recognize the service the Pool has rendered in forcing prices to a higher and more equitable level, but they think they can do as well, or even sometimes better, by selling as individuals. The vision of these is confined within a very narrow



circle. They seem to be unable to get the larger vision that by all co-operating together all can get better results.

### A True Social System

Voluntary mass co-operation perhaps represents the supreme test of the ability of the human race to develop a true social system. The masses are just beginning to respond to the call to this test. No wonder their first efforts did not result in immediate success. No wonder

that the cry has gone up from the thoughtless everywhere: "It cannot be done; the people will not stick together." No wonder the masses themselves have wavered in their confidence in themselves. But it will be done, because it has to be done. The people will stick together because they will have to. They will co-operate because they will have to. They will co-operate because they can work out their own salvation through no other method.

Perhaps no voluntary mass co-operative effort has done more than the Canadian Wheat Pool to demonstrate that through co-operation, carried on in a practical, business-like way, desired results can be achieved. The world is beginning to believe that the masses can "stick together in co-operative effort." The masses are beginning to have confidence in themselves, and to see more clearly the "necessity for co-operation."

## PLUMER SPEAKS ON POOL ELEVATORS

Alberta Pool Director Gives Interesting Address at Regina

Ben Plumer, Alberta Pool Board, delivered the following address at the meeting of the International Pool Conference, at Regina, Sask., Tuesday afternoon, June 5th:

In dealing with the elevator division of Wheat Pool activities, we treat the one phase that probably comes the closest to the farmer unless it might be the ultimate price received, and even that sometimes seems to be insignificant when the farmer considers the treatment that he has usually received from the ordinary line elevator. He has often found that when he wished to dispose of his wheat crop, he must suffer excessive dockage, serious degrading and often be heavily penalized as to moisture content, for excessive moisture is subject to direct dockage in Canada. He finds too that every grain company is anxious to get control of his grain and is apparently satisfied when it gets his grain flowing through their particular house and he decides that there must be an attractive profit arising from the operation of handling his grain; hence the demand from the Canadian Pool farmer for his own Pool Elevators to handle his Pool grain on a cost basis and he has provided in his membership agreement for the financing of these facilities by a direct deduction to cover the cost of purchase or construction, the cost of operation being taken care of by a direct charge on the grain passing through.

### Service in Selling

In addition to the foregoing, our Central Selling Agency can be much better served both as to amounts and grades delivered at terminal points, by the grain passing through the Pool's country houses than it can by the grain coming to them from the grain companies' houses. Pool grain placed in grain companies' houses seems to have a habit of remaining there, or at least remaining out of reach of the Central Selling Agency until premiums on that particular grade of grain have disappeared. Then it comes forward in huge quantities for the Pool to pay storage on until such time as another attractive market condition appears.

The main object of the Pool is the advantageous selling of the wheat. All the other branches of Pool activities are inaugurated and carried on to supplement this one main idea. I propose to deal in detail with some of the operations of the Alberta Pool Elevators and in a more general way with some of the activities of the other Provincial Pools' Elevators.

### Operated as Line

Our elevators in Alberta are operated as a line, the actual administration of which is largely carried on by the main

office in Calgary. Recommendations and suggestions are, of course, welcomed by the officials from any member, especially one that is served by a Pool house or who may wish to have the service of a Pool house. We endeavor, in so far as possible, to meet the requests of the members at the local shipping point. If it is impossible for us to meet their requests, we expect to have a definite reason for not complying. We realize, as any other corporate corporation realizes, that on the good will of the men whom we expect to patronize our house, we must depend for successful operation.

### Type of Country House

The Pools maintain an engineering department whose duty is to improve the design of the country elevators that the Pools are building; also, to have charge of construction of all new houses built.

We believe that the design of the Pool elevators being built in Western Canada at the present time is among the best that is being built anywhere. They are easy to operate, fast handling plants, and permit delivery of grain by the members with the least possible delay.

Suggestions are received by this department from country operators for betterments and if these suggestions are feasible they are incorporated in the design of future houses. The air dumps that have been installed have been a decided improvement, permitting the

operators to unload grain much faster and easier and requiring less extra help than the old hand operated tilting dumps that were used in former years. Our bins are more convenient in size and space, permitting more men to use our houses for handling special bin grain than heretofore.

### Financing Movement of Grain

The initial payment on Pool grain through Pool houses is financed with money provided by the parent organization from the commercial reserve fund set up for this purpose. A small amount has been set aside each year to provide the money required to carry on these Pool operations and a part of this commercial reserve is made available to the elevator department to make the initial payment on the early deliveries to the Pool elevators. Later deliveries to the Pool elevators are financed by the banks on the security of the grain in the possession of the elevators. We have never had any difficulty in securing necessary finances from the banks to carry on our elevator operations.

Our houses have been placed, so far, at the points that have contributed the larger amounts of Pool wheat. We have endeavored in that way to get control of the largest amount of wheat possible, with the smallest expenditure of Pool members' money. Our handlings per house, consequently, have been fairly satisfactory, larger no doubt than they will be later on when smaller handling points are equipped with country houses. One advantage of line operation is that partial crop failures in some districts have not placed an undue burden on the men in that locality, the cost of operation being spread over the entire line as in the case of any mutual company.

### Equitable Distribution

Operating as we do for the benefit of the members, our basis of operation is exactly opposite to that of line companies—they operating for profit, we expecting no profit, our object being to make our payments to deliverers of Pool wheat as nearly exact as that can be done, because we find that in Pool operation, profit is really an excessive amount taken from one individual which must be returned to someone. The acquisition of these profits is much simpler than the equitable distribution at a later date; consequently, our men are instructed to give every shipper every consideration by way of grade, give him all information that he may require or desire regarding the shipment of his grain both as to method of shipment, direction of shipping, time of delivery, and even advice in some cases as to the handling of his grain prior to delivery.

(Continued on page 14)



BEN PLUMER



# How to Organize and Carry On a Co-operative Store

By T. SWINDLEHURST, Secretary Alberta Co-operative League.

There is a growing desire to know more about the side of the co-operative movement which is concerned with the actual operation of a co-operative store. The farmers have won a glorious victory in the field of co-operative marketing, and are now turning their thoughts to co-operative buying.

## Fine Training Centre

We often hear the remark that the farmer has no head for business, but this illusion is quickly being dispelled. The co-operative store is the finest training centre for its members, for they have direct control and are constantly in touch with the work that is being carried on. Here is a very wide field of operation, for co-operative buying includes not only the necessities of life, but the tools by which we are able to produce and without which the land could not be cultivated. Therefore it is a prime factor. You require twine, lumber and other things too numerous to mention. This side of the movement has quite as important a part to play as the productive. Most of the stores evolved from Locals buying in car-loads, thus acquiring a knowledge of business methods. Gradually gaining confidence, they launched out further and opened a small store. This period is a very serious one and much time and thought should be given before taking such a step.

## The First Problem

The first problem to consider is the size of the district and what support you are likely to get. Do your people show an interest and appreciation of the work that is being done by the various Co-operative Marketing Associations? Do they realise the full value received from these organizations? To be able to compete with the private trader it is better to start with sufficient capital to put in a full line of groceries, so that your members can purchase all their requirements. Capital also places you in a position to take advantage of all cash discounts, and enables you to sell at competitive prices, and also gives you a free hand to buy where you wish.

Another question is, can we depend upon the loyalty of the members? There is much to contend with. Some people are expecting to receive favors or preferential treatment, and if this is not forthcoming they are like spoiled children, they pout, and will not play. To make a success of the venture we must live up to our motto, "Each for all, and all for each." One member trying to get an advantage over the others will lead to misfortune. Each member, whether director, president, or just purchasing member, must have the same treatment; there must be no favoritism.

There has to be a lot of valuable time put in by the officials elected, and they must be men and women with an ideal, willing to serve for the good of the community. We have a promising future, and it is up to us to put in a solid foundation, so that the structure built upon it by our successors will not crumble to the ground. We have a grand inheritance—let us make the best of it.

After the district has been canvassed and found favorable, a meeting of all prospective members must be called.

T. Swindlehurst, the author of the article on this page, will be glad to give any further information to readers upon the matters with which the article deals. His address is Edgerton, Alta.

The promoters should get, from the Registrar of Companies, Edmonton, the document for incorporation, as follows:

## Document for Incorporation

We (insert the name and address of each subscriber) do hereby express our desire to form an association under the provision of the Co-operative Associations Act. The corporate name of the association is to be (insert name of association) Limited, and the objects for which the association is being formed are (insert objects for which the association is being formed); the number of shares is to be unlimited; and the capital is to consist of shares (insert the amount of shares) each, or of such amount as shall be fixed from time to time by the by-laws of the association. The number of trustees who shall manage the concerns of the association shall be (insert the number of trustees), and the name of such trustees, until their successors are appointed by the rules and by-laws of the association to be formed, are (insert names), and the name of the place where the head office is situated is (insert the name).

Dated this ..... day of ....., 19..

Witness:

Signatures.

The cost of registration is \$22.50.

## Incorporation of Associations

Any twenty or more persons who desire to associate themselves together as an incorporated association under this act, for the purpose of carrying on any labor or fulfilling any requirements of any contract or undertaking by or on behalf of laborers, or for the purpose of conducting or carrying on any co-operative store, or business, whether wholesale or retail, may in the presence of a witness, sign in duplicate, and cause to be filed in the office of the Registrar, a memorandum of associations in writing (to which shall be attached an affidavit verifying the signatures) in the form mentioned in schedule A to this Act, or to the same effect, together with a copy of the rules or by-laws agreed upon for the regulation, government and management of the association, signed by such persons respectively.

After the situation has been thoroughly discussed, a resolution should be passed that a co-operative association be incorporated under the "Co-operative Associations Act", to establish and operate a business as general merchant, also dealing in farm products, under a co-operative plan, for the benefit of the general public.

The par value of the shares ought to be discussed. The par value of the shares of most of the Associations is \$25 (twenty-five dollars) each share. This may be paid by installments, but it is much

preferable when possible to pay in the full value of the share, as this helps to make a better start.

## Liability of Shareholders

The liability of the shareholders should be limited, that is to say, no shareholder in any association shall be in any manner liable for, or charged with, the payment of any debt or demand due by the Association, beyond the amount remaining uncalled and unpaid, of the face value of his share, or share subscribed for; and any shareholder having paid up the amount of his share or shares is absolved from all further liability. Where a person cannot buy a share, this can be acquired through purchase, the dividend being allowed to accumulate to that end.

It is desirable that as many as possible present at the meeting be asked to sign a subscribers' agreement, and promise to canvass their several districts for members.

A provisional committee of five persons should be elected at this time to attend to the incorporation. A secretary-treasurer must be appointed to take charge of all transactions.

Immediately after the general meeting, the committee ought to meet and plan for the future. The incorporation documents will have to be filled in and sent to the Registrar along with a copy of the by-laws agreed upon. After receiving official notice of the registration, a drive for shares can be commenced. A general meeting of the shareholders should be held as early as possible after incorporation. At this meeting some person with a practical knowledge of the consumers' movement (for preference, a member of the executive of the Alberta Co-operative League) should be asked to attend and give the local people the benefit of his experience. If possible his out-of-pocket expenses should be paid.

At the first general meeting a Board of Directors is elected, these to elect their own president and secretary. The Directors should study a copy of the "Co-operative Associations Act," which may be had from the Registrar.

## Care in Selecting Directors

Great care should be exercised in selecting the directors for the policy of the Association will be laid down by them. Another position of vital importance is the management. The manager has the working out in detail of the policy laid down by the committee, and if you have a combination of real earnest men and women, willing to give their time and service for the betterment of the community you are away to a good start.

The directors should meet once a month and have a monthly statement presented. This gives them an opportunity to confer with the manager and discuss the welfare of the business. A proper set of books must be kept, and a semi-annual, or annual stock-taking should be made, which must be audited by a competent person and a copy of the audited statement sent to the Registrar.

The Canadian Co-operative movement is following in the footsteps and is founded on the principles of "The Rochdale Pioneers" of England. It is interesting to note that after 80 years, no better rules have been formulated, which proves that the founders of the movement,



though poor industrial workers, were men with vision and ideals of a very high order.

I wish further to stress cash trading. Co-operative stores trading today have a much better chance to do a cash business than those of a few years ago, for mixed farming is carried on much more extensively and people are not depending so much on their crops. Through the effort of various Pools our productions are more profitable, and by distribution of the receipts throughout the year, the farmer, with care, has a little surplus.

One good system to build up your business is, for your members to leave their dividends to accumulate, and thus provide more working capital. Go steadily forward, and do not be satisfied until you can supply all the needs of your patrons.

#### Make Store Attractive

In opening a store do not think that any back street is good enough, the movement is worth the best position in town, it need not be elaborate, but have it clean and well lighted. Let it be attractive and centrally situated, and you need fear no competitor.

Make the store a community centre, for all co-operative activities. Public gatherings can be held here, and this creates a feeling of fellowship that is not found elsewhere.

Study co-operative literature, and the Provincial report of your own association, and live up to your ideals. Do not be satisfied to operate in isolation, but link up through your League to other co-operative stores for mutual benefit. We have even to look further ahead and make this a national movement, by becoming members of the Canadian Co-operative union, through which we can obtain valuable information.

The *Canadian Co-operator* is published by the Canadian Co-operative Union, and is the only magazine in Canada published in the interests of the consumer. A sample copy can be obtained free by writing to the Secretary of the Alberta Co-operative League.

#### SOME FEATURES OF SESSION AT OTTAWA

(Continued from page 9)

rates effective eastbound as well as westbound.

10. Modification of railways' continental agreement confining system of nominations of immigrants from non-preferred countries to closer degrees of relationship.

11. Non-renewal in its present form of existing railways' agreement expiring in 1930.

12. Responsibility and control of selection of immigrants placed on Dominion Government.

13. Provincial co-operation with Federal financial assistance in placement, settlement and supervision of immigrants.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH APPLY TO CANADIANS

It will be noted that three of the above recommendations apply in part to Canadians, viz., numbers 3, 6 and 9. Much more could be accomplished in the best interests of the country by concentrating upon the problems that effect the daily lives of the people and by so doing retain our natural increase.

The line of least resistance is, however, the course that Governments usually follow. One of the outstanding comments in the report is as follows: "The proportion of immigrants committed to mental institutions in Canada is excessive."

Once an immigrant has been admitted to Canada, the Federal Government refuses to recognize further responsibility for the medical requirements of the person admitted. This responsibility rests with the Provincial and Municipal authorities. The report is now being discussed in the House, and we will have to wait and see what will be the final decision as to the future policy regarding immigration.

#### THE MATTER OF VETERANS' PENSIONS

One of the most important pieces of legislation dealt with at this session was the amending of the act relating to veterans' pensions. As time passes it is found that new problems arise—not being within the scope of existing legislation, amendments to the present acts are required. A special committee of the House made a very exhaustive inquiry into the whole question. Their recommendations were accepted by the House and the necessary legislation passed to implement the committee's suggestions. The Bill went to the Senate and they deleted some of the most important sections. A joint committee representing the Senate and the House of Commons are now conferring with a view to arriving at an agreement satisfactory to all concerned. It is to be hoped that the main provisions of the bill will be retained, as they make provision for assistance to returned men who are in need.

#### HARMONIOUS WORKING OF U.F.A. GROUP

Before concluding this article I desire to pay a tribute to the members of the U.F.A. group for the splendid manner in which they have been able to work harmoniously together. In so far as principles are concerned there is not any division of opinion. We do, however, often have differences of opinion as to the best methods to pursue in order to gain our objective. This is, in my judgment, a source of strength rather than weakness, and after considering the various proposals as to methods we usually arrive at a decision that is satisfactory to all. We have also been able to co-operate, very efficiently, with the Progressives and Labor Group. The ideals of these Groups are similar to ours, and on most of the important questions that have come before the House this session we have been in a position to work in harmony with these groups.

In a few days Parliament will prorogue and another member of the group will have the opportunity of giving an account of the proceedings of the last days of the session.

## Athabasca Scandal Report Indictment of the Officials

### Urges Prosecution of Violators of Law and Steps to Recover Monies Illegally Taken.

A damning indictment of the methods used by officials in the Athabasca Federal election of 1925, and recommendations that violators of the law be prosecuted and that steps be taken to recover money which was illegally obtained, are contained in the final report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which was submitted to the House of Commons at Ottawa on June 1st. The appointment of a special committee to consider amendments to the Elections and Corrupt In-

quiries Acts on the basis of the evidence brought out by the inquiry is also recommended.

The Parliamentary inquiry was the result of a motion made by D. M. Kennedy, M.P., in behalf of the U.F.A. group. The result constitutes a victory for the forces which have been fighting the cause of clean elections. If the committee's recommendations are carried out, wrong doing in elections will be made a much more difficult matter in the future than it has been hitherto.

#### The Committee's Report

The Committee's report in full follows: The Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections beg leave to present the following as their second and final report:—

(1) On the 29th of March, 1928, the House adopted the following resolution:

That the interim and final reports respectively of the Hon. Mr. Justice Clarke, commissioner appointed to inquire into the alleged existence of corrupt or illegal practices in the election held in the electoral district of Athabaska, in the Province of Alberta, on the 29th of October, 1925, which reports were laid on the table of the House on December 15, 1926, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections.

(2) Your Committee have held ten meetings and examined several witnesses including the following: Jules Castonguay, Chief Electoral Officer; George Gonthier, Auditor General; E. J. Lemaire, Clerk of the Privy Council; W. Stuart Edwards, Deputy Minister of Justice.

(3) In the course of their deliberations your Committee have examined in detail the said reports of Commissioner Clarke and the evidence taken before him.

(4) Your Committee is of the opinion that the cause of corrupt and illegal practices in the election held in the Federal constituency of Athabaska in 1925 was the partisanship, ignorance and incompetence of certain election officials and your Committee recommend that the Auditor General should submit to the Justice Department a full statement of the payments made to the aforesaid officials with a view to instituting proceedings for the recovery of the amounts so paid to such officials if the law provides for such action.

(5) Your Committee is further of the opinion that the Chief Electoral Officer should recommend to the proper authorities that prosecutions should be taken against all violators of the Dominion Elections Act.

(6) The Committee recommend that a special committee of the House should be appointed at the next session of Parliament to examine into the evidence and deliberations of this Committee this year and to study the Dominion Elections Act 1920 and the amendments thereto, and the Corrupt Practices Inquiries Act, and to suggest to the House such other amendments to the said acts as they may deem advisable, such committee to give special attention to the method of selecting returning officers and the preparation of voters' lists.

(7) The Committee is also of the opinion that under the circumstances the deposit of Charles Henry Gauvreau, one of the candidates at the election of the election of the 29th of October, 1925, in the electoral district of Athabaska, should be refunded.

(8) Your Committee submit herewith for the information of the House their minutes of proceedings and the evidence taken by them.



(Continued from page 11)

Our country elevator operators are the point of contact between the management and the members in the country through the entire year. Previous to the time of establishing our line of Pool elevators, we found that many agents of the various grain companies were sources of information detrimental to the Pool. Propaganda was put out by the head offices of these grain companies which endeavored to persuade the Pool farmer that his effort at marketing grain was going to be unsuccessful; that his affairs were not properly managed, were not handled by proper individuals, unnecessarily expensive and inefficient. Our own operators have been able, in a large majority of cases, to counteract this anti-Pool propaganda, giving the members correct information, correcting wrong impressions that had grown up during the previous years, and giving them an actual demonstration of the difference between Pool elevators operated for "service" and other elevators operated for "profit."

#### Rapid Expansion

Our expansion in the elevator department has been fairly rapid. In 1926, the Pool in Alberta offered elevator facilities to 16 per cent of our Pool wheat; in 1927, 65 per cent; and for the crop season of 1928, we expect to be able to offer Pool elevators to 85 per cent of all the Pool grain raised in Alberta. We are continuing our expansion program and expect within a short time to be able to offer Pool facilities wherever it is reasonable to expect that they will be provided. Any man who will be unable to deliver to a Pool house when our program is practically finished, will, no doubt, be taken care of by some adjustment in the way of price paid to him rather than by the provision of a Pool elevator where it is obviously unprofitable.

Our elevators have been operated during the past seasons with very little criticism from the members, the largest being that it was impossible at some points, where heavy deliveries were made, for our members to get in at the time they desired to do so. Our showing as regards overages has been fairly satisfactory, the actual average for the crop year 1926-27 being 6-10 of 1 per cent, or slightly more than the 1-2 of 1 per cent allowed by law and which Pool elevator agents are instructed to take as a protection against the natural loss in weight through the process of handling. Members have no objection to this overage, knowing that it will be returned to them as nearly as possible in the proportion in which it was contributed. While we have had very active competition in grading, many companies offering to over-grade our Pool members' wheat in order to persuade them to deliver elsewhere, in many cases the member has declined to take this higher grade, being convinced in his own mind that if he received this higher grade he would be required to make it up in some other direction. Our farmers are fairly well aware of the fact that few, if any, companies can give them something that they are not entitled to and continue in business. Our agents, being instructed to give every member his correct grade, no more and no less, have not been subject to heavy grade losses. To give you an actual result of Pool operation, I might tell you that in weighing up one of our houses, the actual overage was 4 bushels on a handling of 115,000 bus. This, taken with our average of 3-5 of 1 per cent for the entire system, is offered as a record for some of the grain companies' lines of elevators to compare their year's records with.

### CASH PRIZE OFFERED

#### For Slogan for Wheat Pool Campaign

*The sum of ten dollars is offered for a slogan for the present Wheat Pool sign-up campaign.*

*Last year the Alberta Pool used "Sign for Safety," and the Saskatchewan Pool—"Pull for the Pool."*

*This year the Saskatchewan Pool is using, "Every Acre a Pool Acre."*

*The Alberta Pool is open for suggestions from members. Send them along to the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool.*

*These must be in by July 1, 1928.*

#### Record of Progress

At the present time, when the Alberta Pool has practically completed its fifth year of operation and the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Pools their fourth year, the combined investments of the three Pools in line and terminal elevators exceeds twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000.) At the close of 1927, the line and terminal elevators owned and leased by the Pools, were as follows:

Line Elevators		
	Number	Capacity
Alberta.....	160	6,400,000
Manitoba.....	57	2,510,000
Saskatchewan.....	720	21,600,000

Total..... 937 30,510,000

This year the three Pools are building several hundred new country elevators.

Terminal Elevators		
	Number	Capacity
Alberta.....	3	5,400,000
Saskatchewan.....	5	34,975,000
Canadian Wheat Pool..	3	2,100,000

Total..... 11 42,475,000

From the 1926 crop, Pool terminals handled nearly eighty-two million (82,000,000) bushels of grain. This year, the Saskatchewan Pool country houses will handle nearly, if not quite, that amount. Our country elevator systems have been expanding even faster than our terminals, and it is hoped that by a sufficiently attractive system of handling through our country houses that more and more of our Pool grain will be drawn to the Pool houses, and the deliveries may be deferred until such time as they can be made through our own elevators. Perhaps through some consideration given by way of storage on farms rather than by extensive building of terminals for the storage of Pool grain, the Pool working toward a better regulated flow throughout the year to coincide with the more even distribution of sales of Canadian grain through the year, we will avoid the extremely heavy deliveries that we have usually had during the fall months and consequent extreme depression in the price of our Canadian wheat.

#### Similar Objectives

The elevator operations of the Provincial Pools differ some in details. All have the same end in view, however, that is, the handling of grain on a non-profit basis and the giving of the best service and fair treatment to all patrons. Credit must be given to the Pool elevators for greatly improved conditions in the elevator business in Western Canada. No longer are the growers at the mercy of powerful private companies whose principal aim is "profit." These companies are forced to compete with the service

offered by the Pool and many abuses have been corrected. Our objective has been the largest possible volume of Pool grain through Pool houses. We realize that to operate our system economically we must handle as close to our capacity as possible. We strive to obtain large handlings and in this respect so far all the Pool systems have achieved marked success. From the 1926-1927 crop in Saskatchewan, two hundred and four million (204,000,000) bushels passed through country houses. The five hundred and eighty-six (586) Saskatchewan Pool elevators handled seventy-four million (74,000,000) bushels as compared with two hundred and thirty million (230,000,000) bushels handled by two thousand (2,000) non-Pool elevators. The thirty (30) Manitoba Pool elevators had the remarkable record of handling one hundred and eighty-eight thousand (188,000) bushels per house for the 1926 crop. The average handling of the Alberta Pool Elevators for 1926 was one hundred and twenty-five thousand, five hundred (125,500) bushels per elevator.

#### What 2c Means

Our elevator operation has not been all smooth sailing. The grain companies are not giving up their profitable business without a fight. They are bending every energy to retain control of the flow of wheat and have been using their influence in every way that their extensive organizations and huge aggregations of capital can be used to combat the idea of the farmer delivering and selling his grain to his own houses and through his own salesmen. Our farmers are realizing more clearly every year how simple it is for them to finance the movement of their grain by the establishment of their own houses, carrying their grain from their farms direct to the men who are going to grind their wheat into flour. They have found that by setting aside the small sum of two cents (2c) per bushel on their wheat, each year, that they are able to buy country elevators by the hundreds and while their contribution each season is small, the result obtained in a five year period is enormous. They can equip almost every point in Western Canada that might reasonably expect a country elevator with that small deduction during the five year period. In addition to these hundreds of country houses, they have bought, leased and carried on eleven terminal elevators with a capacity of nearly forty-two and a half million (42,500,000) bushels. A large proportion of these terminal elevators are paid for.

#### Pool Elevators Necessary

Pool elevators have demonstrated themselves to be an important cog in the Pool machine. With their aid the grain can be handled from the wagon to the ship's side with the utmost in protection and satisfaction to the Pool farmers and if I read the mind of our men aright, it is that they are determined to equip themselves and operate this equipment to handle their own grain just as nearly 100 per cent as that can be done. They will extend their organization until there is only one channel through which Pool grain will be handled and that will be owned and operated by the Pool farmer himself, and any benefits or advantages accruing through this operation will revert back to the man who produced the grain.

"Why don't you marry Philip?"  
 "Why, I don't know Philip."  
 "Then why don't you marry George?"  
 "George? Not much. I know him."



## High Lights of International Pool Congress

First Step Taken Towards Co-ordination of Producer and Consumer Co-operatives.



By Alberta Wheat Pool Publicity Department

There have been notable international meetings assembled for various purposes on many occasions, but never before has the world witnessed as unique a gathering as that of the International Pool Conference held at Regina on June 5th, 6th and 7th. Leaders of co-operative organizations from many lands met in a series of sessions and laid the groundwork for more intimate association in the years to come. The Regina Conference brought producer and consumer co-operatives together and the result of the personal acquaintance-ship will mean for a closer and more friendly relationship in the future.

There was nothing spectacular about the Regina Conference. It was a business session of business men whose duties are to direct co-operative organizations along safe and sound lines. The addresses were practical, clear-cut and definite. The objective aimed at was: let us work together for our mutual benefit. This was never lost sight of. The result of the conference should be an impetus to the co-operative movement all over the world and a better understanding and more friendly feeling between the various forms of co-operative organizations.

\* \* \*

The Canadian Wheat Pools held the center of the stage during the conference, as might be expected. The unusually rapid expansion of these organizations from the time when they sprang almost full-grown from the prairie soil in 1923 and 1924 until the present day has created a feeling akin to wonderment over the peoples of the more distant portions of the earth. From the start of the conference, when Ben S. Plumer, Director of the Alberta Pool, told of the development of Pool handling facilities from nothing to an investment of over twenty million dollars in a brief term of four years, with close to 1,300 line elevators and eleven great terminals all to be ready for the new 1928 crop, the delegates from other countries listened in spell-bound attention. The British Co-operative delegates were particularly interested and one stated in the course of his address that he looked for the time when co-operation in Canada would leave the movement in the Mother country far behind.

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### AN OVERSEAS OPINION

Henry J. May, general secretary of the International Co-operative Alliance, gave his blessing to the Wheat Pool and pronounced the movement to be of the true apostolic succession. Mr. May is not a glittering platform orator. He possibly was an artisan at one time. He looks the part. But for many years he has been intimately associated with the co-operative movement in the Old Land and is strongly grounded in the spirit of the movement. His speech was a delight. He talked plainly, clearly and sincerely and a vein of quaint humor ran through his address. What did he think of the Wheat Pool? Here it is:

"The organization of the Wheat Pools was attractive to us, before we examined its basis, by reason of the striking success which it has made and the appearance

of its genuine co-operative character. We regard it as one of the most vital and interesting experiments which the recent history of co-operation affords.

It is truly remarkable to trace in the history of your own work, for the past 30 years, the parallel which it presents to the struggle for the establishment of consumers' co-operatives in England. When we turn to the actual provisions of its constitution the same expressions arise, 'One man one vote,' 'Open Membership,' 'Operation at Cost,' 'Limited Interest on Shares,' 'Just Weight and Quality,' 'Economy of Large Scale Production.' These are hall marks of true co-operation the world over. So that to this point we hail the wheat producers of Canada as being in the direct line of apostolic succession from the 28 weavers of Rochdale.

### Increased Price Not Detraction

"The criticism has been made that the Pool has increased the price of wheat to the consumer in some cases. I want to say that if that is so it is not necessarily a detraction of the co-operative and democratic character of the Pool which, admittedly and rightly, has for its primary aim the improvement of the producers' position."

Mr. May suggested that the Pool should join the Alliance and work closely with the consumers' co-operatives. In this way an immediate co-operative outlet for Pool exports would be found with a minimum of difficulty. A second line of advance would be in association with the International Co-operative Wholesale society and a third course, the establishment of an International Co-operative Alliance.

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### BIG BRITISH CO-OPS

Sir Thomas Allen of the British Empire Marketing board opened the eyes of the delegates when he told them that British Co-operative Societies had an annual turn-over of around one billion dollars. He said that 150 million people in Europe were being partially or wholly clothed or fed through a quarter of a million shops of 80,000 registered co-operative societies. We have the seeds of world-marketing within ourselves, he said, and antagonism is inconceivable when all co-operatives have in common the protection of the economically weak.

Peter Malcolm, of the Scottish Co-operatives, said that economic safety rested with co-operation. "We want to get closer to you," he said. "Sixty per cent of our people eat co-operatively made bread. We want to get the co-operative farmers' wheat to make co-operative bread to supply to co-operators of Scotland and we hope there will be a closer connection on a real co-operative basis whereby we can be helpful to one another."

J. Oliver, of the British Co-operatives, said: "If we have commodities in the Old Country which you want we will send them to you. The same vessels that bring your wheat will carry the products of those who are eating your flour and in that way we will cement a

friendship and loyalty within the two peoples that will be helpful to both."

\* \* \*

### ALBERTA'S CONTRIBUTION

Alberta contributed three notable speeches. H. W. Wood was in splendid form the first evening and made an impressive effort. The printed address as it appears elsewhere in this issue gives but a poor concept of the powerful speech the Alberta leader made. He lifted his audience to the mountain tops and laid out a picture of the possibilities of co-operation which made a decided impression on the delegates.

Premier Brownlee and Hon. Irene Parlby delivered addresses which were notable contributions to the conference. Premier Brownlee said that in spirit Alberta was now a co-operative Province. This was the result of years of development of co-operation. He characterized the Wheat Pool as a vitalizing, energetic factor in the development of farm life and said the organization had contributed very considerably to the return of prosperity on the prairies.

It was a truth accepted without question throughout Canada that prosperity in Canada depended upon the prosperity of the farmer. In many ways rural life was becoming more and more attractive, but rural conditions would never become truly stabilized until economic conditions were such as to ensure to the farmer from year to year with reasonable certainty his cost of production and a fair profit commensurate with the time, energy and labor employed in his production, said Mr. Brownlee. In many consuming countries there was the fear that the development of the Pool idea to its conclusion would result in a monopoly that would increase unduly the price of food stuffs. This had been the attitude of some of the great consumers' co-operative organizations in England and Europe. The real test of co-operative organizations would come in the ability of the producers' and consumers' co-operatives to unite in an effort to understand one another. But these consumers' organizations could not deny the general principle of the right of the producer to a fair return. Ability to buy was corollary to the idea of a fair return. A higher social and educational life could only be built on a sound economic basis. In working towards the financial emancipation of the farmer the co-operative organizations become great national factors.

### Develops Citizenship

Stressing also the added dignity given to farming as an occupation through the enlarged conception of his interest in the marketing of his products, Premier Brownlee thought these organizations were performing a real service in developing constructive citizenship. While he agreed with the general principle that governments should not be closely identified with such movements, there were certain ways in which governments could join hands with the effort of co-operative organizations:

First, in seeing that the laws of the land made ample provision to enable

(Continued on page 132)



# News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

## Summarized Results of Wheat Pool Delegates' Special Meeting

High Lights of the Special Meeting held in Calgary on May 29th, 30th, 31st

**Policy of Operation of Elevator System.**—The delegates decided on refund of excess charges to patrons of Pool elevators for the crop year 1927-28, and on a policy of operation at cost to patrons of Pool elevators for the year 1928-29.

**Storage Allowance For Wheat Held on Farm.**—The delegates adopted this policy and storage allowance will be made on the following basis: A maximum of one cent per bushel from December 15th to January 15th; and an additional maximum of one cent per bushel for wheat delivered after January 15th.

**Sign-Up Second Series Contract.**—The delegates decided to pursue a vigorous campaign to increase the sign-up of Second Series Contract. The entire Province will be re-canvassed in order that the Pool enter its second five years' term in a strong and vigorous condition.

**Paying Commission to Other Than Authorized Canvassers.**—The delegates decided to pay commission to authorized canvassers only. This commission was fixed at \$2.50 for a wheat contract and \$1.00 for a coarse grains' contract.

**Cut-off in Receipt of Contract.**—The idea was to restrict the receiving of contracts to a brief period, say up to three months during each year. After a vigorous debate this proposal was defeated.

**Coarse Grains Pool.**—It was decided it would be better to see the results of the drive before deciding on the formation of a Coarse Grains Pool. The matter was left in the hands of the Board of Directors to have the right to decide upon organizing such a Pool if they see fit.

**Report of Inter-Provincial Grading Committee.**—This report is given elsewhere in this issue. It was read by Mr. Ramsay at the meeting of the delegates.

**Basis Second Interim Payment.**—The delegates recommended that the second interim payment be made as large as possible consistent with safety.

**Membership Buttons or Insignia.**—The delegates passed a resolution to provide membership buttons for Wheat Pool members and cards on which the slogan is printed "This Is Pool Wheat" to be placed on Pool members' wagons.

**Charges for Elevator Bins.**—A resolution was passed fixing a charge for holding elevator bins longer than 15 days. The idea of this was to accelerate the passage of grain through Pool elevators.

**Distribution of Cars.**—A resolution was passed urging that efforts be made to secure a distribution of cars

from the railway company to local elevators on the basis of volume handled.

**International Wheat Pool.**—A resolution was passed requesting the delegates to the International Wheat Pool meeting in Regina to do everything in their power to establish an International Wheat Pool.

## Delegates Make Important Decisions in Regard to Operations of Alberta Wheat Pool

The special meeting of the seventy Alberta Wheat Pool delegates held on May 29th, 30th and 31st, in Calgary, made a number of very important decisions regarding the operation of the Pool. The main feature of the session was the decision to change the elevator policy. The excess charges from the operations of Pool elevators during the 1927-28 crop year will be returned to those Pool members who patronized Pool elevator facilities, on a per bushel basis. The plan of operation for the coming crop year will be to make no handling or service charge when the wheat is delivered to the elevator or loaded over the platform but to deduct from the final payment of the Pool member who patronizes the Pool facilities, the exact cost per bushel of operating.

\* \* \*

J. P. Watson of Chinook was chairman of the meeting and A. R. Brown of Westlock assistant chairman. The chairman appointed the following committees: Order of Business: A. W. Fraser, J. E. Brown and J. Frey. Resolutions: J. J. Evenson, R. Burton, J. K. Sutherland. Re-drafting: W. Yake, A. W. Fraser and J. J. Evenson.

\* \* \*

The elevator problem occupied a good deal of the time of the meeting and evoked lengthy discussion. The directors had submitted two proposals, the first being to handle the grain on a cost basis to patrons with no charge on the delivery of the grain. The second proposal was to make the usual charges and to refund any excess at the end of the year to patrons of the elevators.

The delegates first voted in favor of the refund of excess charges to patrons. C. M. Hall, General Manager of Pool Elevators, then explained the proposals of the directors, pointing out the favorable and unfavorable points in each proposal. He told how the men who patronized the Pool facilities had been of great value to the entire organization, providing profits not only for themselves but for the members who shipped through line elevators. He brought up the fact of overages and stated that these would run at approximately 6-10's of one per cent. He said that while this is a very small overage it amounted to considerable in the handling of a large volume of grain. This overage rightfully belongs to the men who furnish it, and Mr. Hall asked how other Pool members could be expected to participate in revenue derived from this source. He said, further, that many more Pool members could patronize Pool elevators with very little trouble were they so inclined. Ben S. Plumer, Director for North Calgary, said that while it would be some years yet before a Pool elevator would be built at his shipping point, Bassano, he strongly favored the policy, service at cost to patrons. In his judgment such a policy was necessary for the efficient operation of Pool elevators. E. B. Ramsay, Manager of the Central Selling Agency, and a former Director of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, explained the Saskatchewan Pool's policy. He said that as time goes on it becomes more and more apparent that Pool grain must be controlled by the Pool all the way from the farmer to the consumer. Saskatchewan pays patronage charges at the end of the year.

The delegates were well agreed on the principle of operation at cost to patrons, but there was considerable objection to making the plan retroactive. It was contended that it would not be fair to distribute the excess charges of the 1927-28



operations to patrons exclusively because many members have been unable to deliver to Pool elevators because of these houses being "plugged" at times when the fall grain rush was on.

\* \* \*

Another very important matter considered was the formation of a Coarse Grains Pool. C. M. Hall stated that to date Pool elevators have handled approximately 1,800,000 bushels of coarse grains from the 1927 crop. He said that if a Coarse Grains Pool was formed it would have to be definitely decided whether Pool elevators would be permitted to handle non-pool coarse grains.

C. Jensen, Director for Lethbridge district, said that both Manitoba and Saskatchewan had very successfully operated Coarse Grains Pools and was very anxious that Alberta do the same.

It was claimed by those who favored a Coarse Grains Pool that Alberta producers of these grains were obtaining higher prices because of the operations of the Coarse Grains Pools of Saskatchewan and Manitoba and were really "riding on the other fellow's back" in the same manner that non-members of the Wheat Pool benefit by the Wheat Pool organization. Opponents of the plan to form a Coarse Grains Pool put forth the argument that the sign-up has not been sufficiently large, that the market for coarse grains is largely local, and that the present policy of Pool elevators gives sufficient service and advantage to those who grow coarse grains. It was finally decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Board of Directors. If the Board decide that the sign-up is sufficiently strong and circumstances are favorable, they have the power to organize a Coarse Grains Pool. Growers of coarse grains in Alberta who favor such a Pool can hasten the day when such an organization will be formed by signing coarse grains contracts themselves and encouraging others to do the same.

\* \* \*

Plans were made for the continuation of an aggressive campaign for the signing of Second Series Wheat Pool Contracts. The delegates will be in charge of this increased activity and will appoint canvassers as they see fit. It was decided to increase the fee for obtaining contracts to \$2.50 for each wheat contract, while \$1.00 will be paid for coarse grains contract. Delegates and supervisors will not be entitled to these fees but will be paid \$5 per day for each day spent on work in connection with the drive. No commission will be paid to any one except authorized canvassers. If anyone wants to sign a contract himself and send it in to head office no commission will be paid on this contract to any person.

\* \* \*

A contentious question was brought up when a motion was introduced to provide for a cut-off date, after which no members could be received. The first suggestion was to make September 1st, 1928, a final date upon which Second Series Contracts would be received. An amendment was made that contracts be received for only three months—August, September and October—during each year. This subject was debated very thoroughly. H. W. Wood came out in flat-footed opposition. He said that if he was a grain man he would be willing to pay \$10,000 to have the Pool make a cut-off date on November 1st each year, and he didn't know how much he would be willing to pay if the Pool would put in a complete cut-off for the Second Series Contract. He contended strongly that

the psychology of the idea was poor, that farmers could not be coerced into joining the Wheat Pool. Mr. Wood pointed out that the membership had increased an average rate of 4,000 a year for the past five years. He said that the progress of the Pool was gradual but certain. He strongly urged that the suggestion be defeated. Those in favor of the proposal contended that if a cut-off date were fixed farmers would be more inclined to join because of the trait in human nature which makes man anxious to belong to an organization which is restricted. Both the original motion and amendment were defeated.

\* \* \*

In order to facilitate the passage of grain through Pool elevators the following resolution was passed, which is self-explanatory:

Whereas shippers sometimes hold special-bins indefinitely, creating a hardship on other members not being able to secure bin space; therefore be it resolved that a special-bin ordered, and car-load shipment not completed within 15 days, that a bin charge be made equivalent to the regular charges to full capacity of bin; except that where a shipper has only one car of wheat, the total bin charge shall not exceed the equivalent of one car-load.

Whereas shippers delivering grain to Pool elevators are now charged storage on grain still unshipped after the fifteenth day period, through no fault of such shipper, therefore be it resolved that such storage be eliminated.

Consort Local sent in a resolution which was adopted, and which is as follows:

Owing to the fact that our local elevators cannot handle grain to their full capacity because of the manner in which cars are distributed by railroads, be it resolved: that we ask the Board of Directors to approach the railroads with the request that cars be distributed to all local elevators, not in turn, but in proportion to the volume handled by each house.

In supporting this motion, A. E. Fawcett, of Consort, stated that the elevator at his point could have handled a far greater quantity of Pool grain had a sufficient number of cars been provided. Other elevators that handle a small percentage of handling as compared with the Pool elevator got cars in regular turn, which was unfair to the Pool elevator. He said that this condition prevailed at many points and should be changed.

\* \* \*

The following resolution regarding International Wheat Pool was passed:

Whereas inter-provincial co-ordination and unity has proven to be very essential and of great value in the successful operation of the Wheat Pool; and whereas international co-ordination and unity is even more essential to the success of promoting and attaining international control of the marketing of Pool wheat, therefore be it resolved: that our delegates to the International Wheat Pool Conference do all within their power to promote and establish an International Wheat Pool.

## Grading Committee's Report

Presented to Meeting of Alberta Wheat Pool Delegates

E. B. Ramsay, Manager of the Central Selling Agency and Secretary of the Provincial Grading Committee, presented the following memorandum dealing with the progress of the investigations of this committee, to the meeting of the Alberta Wheat Pool delegates held in Calgary from May 29th to 31st:

The Inter-Provincial Grading Committee, replacing that appointed last year by the Saskatchewan Board, commenced operations with a representation of one member from each Provincial Wheat Pool. The first meeting of this Committee was held in Winnipeg on the 9th of February when a general outline of the work to be covered was agreed upon. Three major points were selected and the Committee decided to concentrate on these particular points until such time as the three Pools were agreed on them or a decision was given to abandon.

### Automatic Samplers

In order to gather data in respect to the operations of the Inspection Department, the Committee recommended and the suggestion was accepted by the three Provincial Boards, that automatic samplers be installed at the terminals with a view to determining the efficiency of the present methods of sampling, as used by the Inspection Department. Should the results show any grounds for complaint in this connection the matter will be brought to the authorities with a view to remedying those conditions. On the other hand, should the experiment prove that the present methods of the Inspection Department are satisfactory, we will be in a position to give publicity to this effect and reassure our members

in the country that their interests are being safeguarded. It is hoped to enlist the co-operation of the Inspection Department in this experiment.

With a view to limiting the activities of the mixing houses at the head of the lakes and incidentally maintaining the standard of grain exported under the grade of 3 Northern, a suggested definition of this grade was drawn up and submitted to the three Provincial Pools with the suggestion that when the matter had been accepted by them it be in turn submitted for the consideration of the delegate bodies with a memorandum of what was involved, treating the suggestion as widely as possible. It was the intention of this grade not to make it any harder for the farmer in the country to receive the grade of 3 Northern, but by so defining that when the Inspection Department issued a certificate for export that it would bar undesirable varieties of wheat from this grade and place them in the grade which their intrinsic values warranted, the presumption being that a more uniform quality of 3 Northern would tend to stabilize the price at which this grade is sold under No. 1 Northern. At the time of writing this suggestion of the Grading Committee has not yet been accepted by the three Boards.

The remaining point with which the Grading Committee are dealing is the question of reducing the spread according to moisture content on the tough grades of wheat. At the time of writing, however, no arrangements have been definitely made with the Elevator Companies in this connection although the three Boards are agreed on the principle of the thing provided it is practical and feasible.



## Bankers Approve of Deferred Payments

E. F. Tighe, Chairman Agricultural Committee, Colorado Bankers' Association:

When we were children we were always looking for a bogey man to jump out at us from the dark. Only when the light was brought into the corner was our fear dispelled, and we finally concluded that there was 'no sich animal' after all. So it is all through life. We must often bring in the light of reason and knowledge in order to conquer our childhood enemy—the bogey-man who does not exist.

Agricultural business men, probably more than other business men, have been the prey of many bogey-men from time to time. This is due primarily to the fact that they have been individualistic enterprisers, working quite alone, instead of being members of an organized group. Then, too, they have in the past lacked knowledge of the economic fundamentals of their business and its relation to business in general.

Co-operative marketing is making rapid strides as a means of developing and making more efficient that important part of the agricultural business—the marketing end. While it is not a cure-all for agriculture's difficulties, it has an important place in the New Agriculture. Commodity Pools in certain cases are necessary if certain products are to find their way into the markets in orderly fashion. Naturally, orderly payments for these products must follow, and it is this phase of marketing that upsets custom and tradition—and in some cases seems like a stumbling block in the minds of Pool members, member-prospects and outsiders who are interested.

### Two Bogey-men

In this the agricultural business man is beset by two bogey-men, "Lump-Sum Payments" and "Bills-Payable-Maturity."

Because he has always received lump-sum payments for his product in the past, the farmer is slow to grasp the need for deferred payments for the pooled product. Because he has always tried to meet his current obligations when his product was sold and delivered, he finds it hard to adjust himself to another method. There is nothing strange about this, for we are all of us more or less the slaves of habit and custom—two very tyrannical bogey-men.

So gradually has credit entered into our commercial life that it is hard to realize that 90 per cent of our business is said to be conducted on credit. Credit means deferred to extended payments. Every time the Farm Business Man makes or accepts a cheque he enters into a deferred-payment transaction. He asks his bank, the merchants, with whom he deals, and others, to accept deferred payments—little realizing that at the other end of the deal is the fellow who must wait, who is willing to wait for him to make payments at a definite time in the future.

### Improving Banking Conditions

Many agricultural bankers in the past have been directly and indirectly responsible for forced marketing of basic crops at harvest time. Under the old plan of unsupported one-crop farming, he was compelled to operate his bank during the growing season with deposits at a very low ebb and outside borrowed money, in addition to all he could lend according to law, at dangerous high tide. He went through this period on tenter-hooks, for fear the crop would be short or fail en-

tirely and his customers would not be able to liquidate their loans, and he in turn might not be able to take up his bank's bills payable.

This made for instability in the country banks, and it is not strange that country bankers as well as their city correspondents heaved a sigh of relief when notes and bills payable got back to normal after harvest and deposits began to show above the horizon. Neither is it to be wondered at, that, in their zeal to show a clean-up of seasonal loans, they should insist on liquidation no matter what price the agricultural business man had to take.

A new type of agriculture is rapidly coming into being. It means a closer co-operation of the farmer, the banker and business men in general. It means diversification of crops in proper rotation; a steady income every week of the year from cow-hog-hen-ization of the farm—the cow, the sow and the hen—to meet fixed and seasonal operating expense; improved sires and seeds; and in many cases it means co-operative marketing of the products as an unsentimental highly specialized business enterprise which must stand or fall on its merits as other business enterprises must.

Just as the Federal Reserve Bank system has leveled down credit peaks to the inestimable benefit of all business in this country and abroad—agricultural and industrial—so will the New Agriculture bring about a more orderly flow of farm credit, a more orderly flow of basic agricultural commodities through the markets, and an orderly flow of payments of so beneficial a plan, and the agricultural business man must help others to help him, because he has found that he cannot do it alone.

## Complimentary to Eisenhower

*Lethbridge Herald.*—E. E. Eisenhower, connected with the Department of Agriculture for the past six years, is transferring from the Government service to the Alberta Wheat Pool. The Pool has established a field service branch and seven men have been named to fill positions on that staff which will be directed and supervised by R. O. German, Pool Secretary, Calgary.

The duties of these field men will be many and varied. They will spend their time in the country maintaining close contact between the Pool Head Office and the members. Their work will be largely educational. Just where Mr. Eisenhower's district will be is not known at this time, but his friends are hoping that it will be in the south.

Mr. Eisenhower is one of the best qualified irrigation engineers in the Province and his loss to the Government service will be keenly felt. He has been lecturer in irrigation practice in the Claresholm and Raymond Schools of Agriculture and has also done very efficient field work on the Lethbridge Northern irrigation project.

Obtaining his college work in the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon, Mr. Eisenhower later went to Fort Collins, Colo., where he took special graduate work in irrigation engineering. Prior to entering university he was connected with the experimental farm system, but on his graduation he joined the staff of the Alberta Department of Agriculture. He has made his home for some time in Lethbridge. For many years the family resided in Grassy Lake, later moving to Coaldale and then to central Alberta.

## Comment on U.S.A. Pool

*The Toronto Globe.*—"The battle for co-operation has yet to be fought in the United States. The rapid success of the Canadian Wheat Pool is now attracting notice in the wheat states, as in Britain and elsewhere. A few days ago a State-wide meeting of farmers was held at Lincoln, in an effort to organize a Pool on the lines of that prevailing in the Canadian Prairie Provinces. One of the speakers was Mr. Henry Wise Wood, President of the Alberta Pool, and Vice-President of the general Dominion Pool.

"It remains to be seen how far the promoters can win the wheat growers south of the border, but agriculturists who have shown marked discontent for several years should be open to reason. Repeated failure to enact the McNary-Haugen bill, owing to the vetoes of President Coolidge, indicate the need of some new marketing plan for farm products. It is claimed by the advocates of the Canadian Pool that its fundamental principle of self-help is the very strength which Washington's efforts have lacked.

### Healthy Spirit of Self-Help

"This was pointed out in a comprehensive article on the Pool in *The Round Table* (London) for December, which hailed the Pool as a great development in the economic life of Canada, and said:

"Whatever the ultimate fate of the Wheat Pools may be, they certainly furnish remarkable evidence of the existence among the farmers of Western Canada of a healthy spirit of self-helping initiative which deserves every commendation and encouragement. By comparison, the wheat pools which function in nine States of the adjacent Republic are feeble organizations, and the success of the Canadian Pools can well be interpreted as proof that a better social spirit and a livelier common intelligence may be found north of the forty-ninth parallel than below it."

"All of the farmers of the Middle West will be 'from Missouri' in such a matter, and will have to be convinced there is something in it for them. 'The big selling talk of the Pool manager,' says an Omaha correspondent of *The New York Times*, 'has been the probability represented as a certainty, of being able to dictate the price of wheat, once a sufficiently large percentage of the crop can be controlled.'

"In the Canadian West the Pool exists with the support of something over 50 per cent of the wheat farmers. Not less than the same percentage will be necessary in the Western States. It is now claimed by the Canadian Pool managers that their selling methods under 'orderly marketing,' or in 'dribbling,' as British buyers have said, have a real influence on prices. At least it is a fact that wheat was around 95 cents a bushel before the Pool started, while in the last year or two it has been fairly steady at \$1.35 to \$1.45.

"Failure to overcome the Coolidge veto may turn American farmers' eyes definitely to the Pool idea, but a country which endures individual speculation in such marked degree, even to the gouging of buyers of theatre tickets on Broadway, may be slow to come to the principle of co-operation."

The Speculator: "Let me sell the last crop for you, my good fellow."

Co-operator: "You've already sold the last one, old boy."—*Bean Market.*



## From an English Viewpoint

Sir Henry Kew, K.C.B., writes in the *Sunday Times* of London, England:

"What is, in many ways, the most remarkable instance of successful combination by farmers yet seen is the Canadian Wheat Pool. The lucid account of its origin and progress given recently to the Farmers' Club by Mr. Herbert Greenfield recorded in bare outline the history of a notable achievement in agricultural organization. The difficulties which had to be overcome were great. Farmers in Canada, as in other countries, are distinctly individualistic. The fact that they are owners of their farms tends to foster independence of mental outlook, while the wide distances separating them makes collective action far less easy than in countries of closer settlement.

"As regards the marketing of his chief product—wheat—the Canadian farmer of the Western Provinces was served by an efficient collecting and distributing system. There was always a buyer for his wheat and he could either get cash payment in full or an advance on the security. He was, of course, at the mercy of the buyer, and in the majority of cases had no effective voice in fixing the price of conditions of the sale. He was a helpless unit pitted against a powerful commercial organization.

### Twenty Years' Effort

"The way of release from this position of economic servitude was obvious, but it took nearly twenty years of strenuous effort by a few enlightened leaders of the farming community—among whom Mr. Greenfield was one of the foremost—to induce farmers to accept economic freedom.

"In each of the three Prairie Provinces—Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan—a Wheat Pool was formed on the same general principles. Wheat-growers were invited to sign a contract for five years, undertaking to sell all their marketable wheat through the organization which they themselves formed and controlled.

"A separate organization having been formed in each Province, the three were then combined in a central 'Pool', which runs the selling agency. It is responsible for the marketing of nearly 25,000,000 quarters of wheat annually, and up to the present time its total sales amount to about £160,000,000. The Pools own or control altogether 934 country elevators (or granaries), with a total capacity of over 2½ million quarters, and terminal elevators at Fort William, Prince Rupert and Vancouver, with a total capacity of nearly 3½ million quarters. The capital for the construction or acquisition of these elevators has been obtained by a levy of 2 cents per bushel on all grain received, in return for which the members obtain interest at 6 per cent.

### Worst Foes of Pool

"This great organization has not been built up without fighting. The worst foes of the Pool were, as is usually the case, those of its own household. 'Grousing' is not a common fault of Canadian farmers, but at the outset it was inevitable that among those who had put their hand to the plow there were some who looked back. Some were timid, and, having taken a firm step, began at once to falter. Some had great expectations, and were disappointed that the price of

Cuts and Threshes  
At the Same Time!

## Saves 2 to 3 Bushels More Grain an Acre

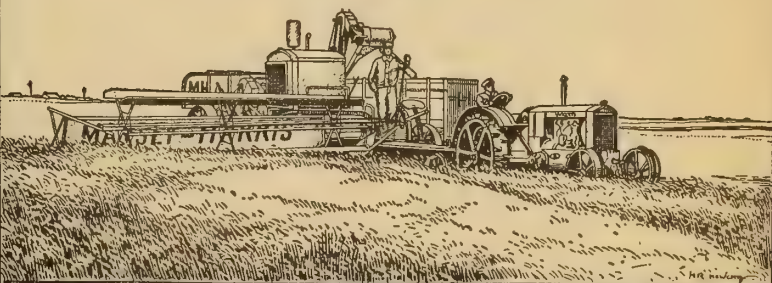
### Reaper-Thresher Harvesting Widens Your Margin of Profit

A Combine Reaper-Thresher simplifies harvesting work. It cuts out two or more handlings of the crop and saves two to three bushels lost by the old method of harvesting and threshing. Also, it has been shown time and time again that a Reaper-Thresher harvests grain from 10 to 15c. a bushel cheaper than can be done the old way. Farmers too, appreciate the convenience of a Reaper-Thresher—the crop is harvested with the minimum of help and the housewife is relieved of the expense and work involved in boarding large crews of harvesting and threshing help.

Weed infested crops or crops in which a lot of straw must be handled in order to get the grain are harvested with outstanding success by the Massey-Harris Reaper-Thresher. This is due to the great capacity of the Massey-Harris barred cylinder and concave. It harvests and threshes successfully Wheat, Oats, Flax, Barley, and other similar grains and grain harvested with a Reaper-Thresher grades as high or higher than grain threshed the other way.

Combine harvesting has proved its worth in the West. A few years ago the first machine was tried out; last season there were hundreds in use. To lower your cost of production handle your 1928 crop with a Reaper-Thresher.

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their wheat was not immensely and instantaneously increased.

"There were also, of course, hostile critics outside the organization. The grain trade were not likely to welcome the intrusion of a body which had the avowed object of eventually supplanting them. On the whole, the leading grain merchants were less hostile to the movement than might have been expected. In 1924 I had the opportunity not only of examining in some detail, the development of the Pool organization up to that time, but also of discussing it on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange with some of the members. I found them critical but not unfair, their attitude being that if Canadian farmers thought they could do better for themselves than the trade had done for them they were justified in trying.

"The founders of the Pool were not only men of courage and vision, but before embarking on their great enterprise they closely studied the problems before them. They built their organization on the firm foundation of the five-year contract, legally enforceable.

"To tell the story of the last five years, and to attempt to show in detail whether the members of the Pool have benefitted by their membership, and, if so, to what extent, would occupy several columns. But in fact the point of the story can be stated in a sentence. The five-year contracts have recently expired, and practically all have been renewed. By that simple test the satisfaction of the members, with their organization and its results, is demonstrated.

#### Comparison of Prices

"It is difficult to compare the prices realised by the Canadian farmers with those obtained by English farmers. Canadian wheat is graded, and each grade has its own price level. Quotations for English wheat refer to a mixture of good, bad and indifferent grain in unknown proportions. Taking the figures given in the "Agricultural Market Report" for April 5th, it appears that No. 2 Manitoba Wheat was selling in London at the equivalent of 13s. 6d. per cwt., and No. 3 Manitoba at 12s. 4d. British wheat was quoted at 10s. 7d. per cwt. Charges and freight from Western Canada amount to 3s., perhaps more, so that for graded wheat of high quality the Canadian farmer gets about the same as the English farmer gets for an average sample.

"It is said that a movement is on foot to establish a Wheat Pool in this country, but such a project is not hopeful. The total English wheat crop is not more than about 50 million bushels, and of this probably not more than 60 per cent goes for milling. To attempt to collect this at one, or even several points for grading and conditioning would be impossible, and if it were possible would cost too much for transportation and handling.

#### Contract Essential

"But if a Wheat Pool is not suited to English conditions, the principles on which Canadian farmers have built up their great organization are worth careful study by those who contemplate the co-operative marketing of English farm products. The outstanding fact is that any selling organization must be based on a contract which is not only legally enforceable, but is in fact enforced if necessary. To form a combination of producers for the collective sale of their produce and to leave it uncertain whether it will get regular supplies is really not business. This lesson has been learnt

by expensive experience in the United States and Canada, as well as elsewhere.

"I have given some attention to the principles and practice of agricultural co-operation ever since I formed one of a small band in the 'nineties' under the leadership of Mr. Yerburgh and the inspiration of Sir Horace Plunkett, who endeavored to call attention to the subject. I venture to affirm, as the result of experience and observation, that unless English producers are prepared to accept the contract as the basis of co-operative marketing, they had better leave it alone altogether."

## News & Views

### Birthday of Manitoba Pool

Tuesday, May 22nd, was the fourth birthday of the Manitoba Wheat Pool. That organization started with a membership of 7,586, and with very little capital. Since then the membership has been almost trebled and close to one hundred country elevators have been built.

### Manitoba Pool Elevators

Of the 59 Manitoba Pool elevators operating this crop year, 31 have handled deliveries of over one hundred thousand bushels each, to date. The five highest are: Elgin, 261,288 bushels; Lenore, 248,751; Roblin, 181,888; Waskada, 176,480; Glenboro, 172,962.

### Merchants Plan to Help Sign-up

The retail merchants of the City of North Battleford passed a resolution recommending that the Board of Trade and City Council take steps to have Wednesday, June 20th, set aside as a day for the purpose of enabling business men and other citizens to co-operate with the local Wheat Pool Committee to secure

additional contracts for both wheat and coarse grains Pools; further, the committee expressed the opinion that it would be to the best interest of the Province of Saskatchewan that June 20th be declared a Provincial holiday for the purpose of obtaining Provincial-wide support of the business interests along the lines stated.

### Not Lost A Case

In a recent broadcast, the Manitoba Wheat Pool Publicity Department stated that for the crop year the total number of breaches of contract in a membership of 18,000 was 50. On investigation 17 of these were dismissed by the Pool board because of inconclusive evidence. Thirteen cases were settled out of court and six were settled in this way after suit had been entered. Five were disputed in court, two judgments being still pending, while three were awarded damages to the Pool. In eleven cases the investigation is still incomplete. In no instance has the Pool lost a case, nor has the legality of the Pool contract been questioned.

### \$2,500,000 to Fight Co-operation

The Federated Agricultural Trades of America are very busy in raising funds to try and remove the menace which co-operative organizations offer to their business. The dues for this organization range between \$50 and \$100 per firm, and about 50,000 firms are expected to join. This will furnish at least \$2,500,000 for a war fund. Three points in their program are: the striking of co-operative laws from the statute books; the restriction of aid to co-operatives by the Department of Agriculture; and the defeat of farm relief legislation. The group which is out to crush agricultural co-operation in the United States represents approximately five billion dollars in private interests.

## The Truth of Co-operation

By RABINDRANATH TAGORE—In *Foreign Affairs*, London, England.

In many different parts of the world, among the peoples of many races, there is an awakening today to the vital necessity for co-operation as a means to the ending of the present chaos and the establishment of a just society.

We publish below a remarkable article upon this subject by Rabindranath Tagore, a poet of India whose fame is world wide. It is written from the standpoint of a native of that great sub-continent, who is concerned for the welfare of his people.

Our readers will note how strikingly similar is this presentation of the case for co-operation by a member of a race widely separated from our own by custom and tradition, to the case as it is presented by the leaders in the co-operative movement in the western world.

The truth of co-operation is universal.—*Editor.*

areas of population have become the real sources of power.

In India during the past the whole mind of the people used to spread itself widely over the country even to the remotest villages. The intellectual life was widely sustained in the villages themselves, giving rise to creative thought and deed and joy. The spirit of man gained there a widely diffused harmony. The enjoyment of the good things of life was neither narrow nor personal.

But this joyous and free development in India received a deadly blow, when, following the example of Europe, the towns began to absorb all the new wealth of modern age, and the villages became impoverished. The social nervous system of India was suddenly paralysed, when this blow fell.

This consideration used to disturb me, when, in my younger days, I was in closest touch with the village system of Bengal. For I saw, with my own eyes, the flow of intellectual and economic life obstructed, and its natural channels silted up one by one. It struck me then, that so long as this vital problem of village deterioration remained unsolved, all our efforts for political advance would lack foundation and our real welfare would remain indefinitely postponed. This is what I ex-

In the western world, of modern times, the popular mind has been busy creating its intellectual and economic wealth in the big city centres. These congested



plained in my public utterances during those earlier days. But mere words are of little avail. So I set to work to revive the consciousness of a certain group of villages from within. From this effort I learnt one lesson. At the root of man's suffering, there is always the violation of some truth. The fundamental truth in Man is his clear sense of that righteous harmony, which alone can establish real and deep relations. When this truth is disturbed, the pools of his villages dry up, his fields become unproductive, he succumbs to disease. The poverty of the isolated life, sundering man from his neighbours, is fatal. From this internal poverty no external force can save him. For instance, a fire breaks out and consumes the whole village. This is the outside aspect. The real truth is that there has been no firmness of cohesion in the villagers themselves so as to prevent the fire.

#### Rediscovery of Sample Truth

Human civilization has reached different stages of progress by its rediscovery of this old simple truth in wider and wider aspects. To take one example, with man's mastery of agriculture, the food of the many had to be produced and distributed by multiple combined efforts. This made living more closely together at once feasible. Thus mankind took one great step forward. For the union of the many is the truth of humanity. In this union lies the true advance of Man's civilisation. In the realm of science, it was once a current creed to hold the doctrine of special creation. Man's conception of life was then fragmentary. When Darwin discovered the law of organic evolution, this one ray of truth illuminated the path forward towards a new conception of unity along the whole line of creation.

Through the realisation of these new unitary laws Europe was able to attain a proficiency unique in human history. There has also been the co-operation of all the countries of the west in adding to the totality of knowledge.

But on other sides, in politics and economics, Europe has continually ignored hitherto this truth of union. She has set about pouring libations of human blood on the sacrificial fire of destruction. In the throes of this sinful rebellion against Truth, the world has lost all peace.

Man has not yet accepted the truth of co-operation, either economically or politically. The production of wealth, with its distribution and enjoyment, has been regarded as a private and personal matter. Mankind has been unwilling to curb his greed and self-indulgence. His sense of moral responsibility has become weak. But harmony, as we have seen, is the basis of human society. Wherever this harmony is destroyed, passions become violent, disorder prevails, the few devour the sustenance of the many, seeking to use it for their own self-aggrandisement.

#### Voluntary Union Only Remedy

The perpetual growth of city life, in our modern age, is closely related to this enormity. A metropolis gathers together money-making power and starts its big business, to which the isolated unity of humanity must pay tribute. The only remedy lies in the voluntary union of the desperate units of humanity, in order to meet this aggression.

In the prehistoric age, huge primitive animals gathered in their bodies immense bulk and power. But man did not establish his superiority by becoming a bigger monster. Man came to this world, weak and small, and was able to

(Continued on page 25)

## OGDEN'S CUT PLUG

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190 BRANCHES IN DOMINION OF CANADA



# Interests of the United Farm Women

## Common Everyday Work Builds Organization and Develops Leaders

By Mrs. R. B. GUNN, President U.F.W.A.

Do you remember Don Quixote de la Mancha and the windmills in his head? The lions in his way? And all the tumult and confusion in which the poor old knight delighted? We laugh heartily at the ludicrous figure and poor silly Sancho Panza, his squire. Surely! We can afford to laugh; there are no windmills in our heads.

Yet pause for a moment. The U.F.A. membership last year was notably low. There are still many well-wishers of the co-operative movement who have not yet joined the Wheat Pool. Last election brought to the polls a tremendous voting strength for the U.F.A. candidates which had not been indicated by active membership. Yet when urgent appeals are made to make this genuine strength an effective and definite force we hear again and again this response: "Oh, we are all ready to take a hand in the fray when the next election comes around. Just let anything happen to the Wheat Pool and we will wield a valiant lance in its behalf. Let anyone show us that the U.F.A. is breaking down and we can round up a score of loyal souls in our own little community who are resting quietly on their oars, because all's well, and there is no crisis in the farmer world."

### The Picturesque or the Practical

Yes; for us, like Don Quixote, the shrilling of trumpets, the splintering of lances, and all the confusion of a right good battle. But following the ludicrous figure on to its logical conclusion, may we not end like Don Quixote himself, bruised and beaten and with shattered forces, because these windmills coldly aloof refused to do battle with us, and the real giants came upon us unawares?

Roaming the world tilting at windmills may be more picturesque and less difficult than steadily trudging along in the middle of the road—but it is also much less to the purpose.

So I should like to direct the thoughts of the farm women, in particular, to the common everyday work of the organization, which may not appear so glamorous as the medieval one of joining a crusade, but which nevertheless stands as its modern counterpart.

It is true that the U.F.W.A. membership so far this year is most encouraging, and appears to indicate that while we have steadily held our ground for a number of years, we have again reached a time of growth and increased activity. At this time of healthy increase may we appeal to the membership at large to make a concerted effort to bring the women's membership to a point that will favorably compare with the most optimistic records of the U.F.A.

### A Possible Danger

Now that the rush of spring work is over it might be well to consider June "membership" month, just before the Provincial and Federal constituencies hold their conventions. Each year as I attend these I am struck by the very small number of women in attendance,

perhaps half a dozen in a group who take but little active part in the convention. And yet these smaller conventions are the places to which we must look for the development and discovery of leadership material. The Annual Convention is too far away and delegates and visitors are strangers to each other, often too diffident to take part in a discussion from the floor of the first U.F.W.A. Convention they have attended. As delegates usually change from year to year we are in danger of arriving at this position: that our convention will become a place where a small well-known group of officers will continue to hold office indefinitely. There is little opportunity of recognizing exceptional new talent at this large convention and so the delegates return to their small communities lost to the larger field of work. It's all very well for poets to sing of the flowers that blush unseen and waste their fragrance on the desert air. But as an organization it is of the utmost importance that we should discover the best material procurable, to carry on the high traditions set by the founders of the movement, and carry us forward to the goal that may be ours.

A number of U.F.W.A. directors are planning a brief U.F.W.A. session at these constituency conventions. I hope that many women delegates and visitors will plan to make these rallying points for a good live discussion of U.F.W.A. affairs.

Little local meetings—small constituency conventions—paying membership dues—and making the extra effort to attend the meetings. These may not loom large in writing or in the mind's eye, but they are the outward and visible signs of a great creative movement "where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection."

Let us make 1928 memorable in the annals of U.F.A. history!

## Activities of the U.F.W.A.

### HOME NURSING DEMONSTRATION

"Wapiti U.F.W.A. Local is flourishing," writes Mrs. Norman Talbot, secretary, "And we enjoy our monthly meetings more and more every year. We have had a demonstration on Home Nursing, and will have one on Sewing in July. We are also holding a baby clinic this summer."

### WILL DONATE BOOKS

Willow Hollow U.F.W.A. Local, at their May meeting, decided to make up a shipment of books and periodicals to be sent to the Central Alberta Sanatorium, Calgary, for the use of the patients. The members decided, also, to ask for contributions of reading matter from their friends in the community.

An interesting paper on "Beautifying the Home Surroundings" was given by Mrs. Hoffman, who also read an article on the same topic which had been written

by Hon. Mrs. Parlbay. "Farm Drudgery," an article by Mrs. Kathleen Strange, was read by Mrs. Malcolm. An invitation from Crerar U.F.W.A. to attend a demonstration on basket weaving and other reed work was laid over for further consideration.

### DISCUSS MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

Community singing opened the meeting of Warden U.F.W.A. Local, held at the home of Mrs. R. Price. After the roll call, the members enjoyed an address from Mr. Gardiner, of Stettler, on hospital work. Mr. Gardiner gave a number of reasons for building a municipal hospital in the district. Mrs. Madison and Mrs. Brown were in charge of the social hour which concluded the meeting.

### STRATHMORE DEMONSTRATION

A number of ladies of Strathmore district under the auspices of the U.F.W.A. and W.I., spent a very busy and profitable three days, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week, under the efficient management of Miss Knox, of the Extension Branch, Department of Agriculture. A large number of fern stands were made, also a tea wagon, lamps, and a few small articles.—*Strathmore Standard*.

### TALK ON STRAWBERRY CULTURE

"The outstanding feature of the meeting of Fairdonian Valley U.F.W.A., at the home of Mrs. F. W. Weber, was a talk on strawberry culture by Mrs. Scott," reads a report from Mrs. D. F. McDonald, secretary of the Local. "Mrs. Scott described very fully the care of strawberry plants, and showed specimens of the right and wrong types of plant to set. A hearty vote of thanks was proposed to Mrs. Scott." The members agreed to contribute recipes to the U.F.W.A. Cookery Book.

### HEAR ADDRESS ON HEALTH

Mrs. Weir gave a most interesting paper on Health at the April meeting of Loughheed U.F.W.A., of which Mrs. Zipperer was hostess. A spelling contest was a feature of this meeting, also, according to a report from Mrs. Sax, secretary.

At the May meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Grieve, plans were made for a visit from Mrs. Price, U.F.W.A. Director. Mrs. Probst reported that the Sunshine quilt was finished, and it was decided to send it to the Beulah Home at Edmonton.

### GLENWOOD HOLD BABY CLINIC

"Under the supervision of Glenwood U.F.W.A. Local a most successful baby welfare clinic was held at the home of the president, Mrs. Thomas Archibald, on May 10th, when 70 children up to the age of six years were examined by Miss Emerson from the nursing branch of the Public Health Department, Edmonton," reports the secretary, Mrs. Ellen J. Leavitt. "The clinic was most satisfactory to the mothers. Although the day was extremely warm, the nurse was most clever and kind with the children, and did her work with patience and skill."

At the April meeting of this Local, held at the home of Mrs. Bert Quinton,



lectures were given by Mrs. Geo. L. Stringham, on the care and culture of flowers, and by Miss Maralda Archibald, on interior decoration. Mrs. Leavitt was hostess to the May meeting, when a special demonstration on the use of sewing machine attachments was an interesting feature. Arrangements were made to visit several newcomers in the district and invite them to take part in an exhibition of fancy work at the meeting in June.

#### NEIGHBORLY HELP

The Namao U.F.W.A. members and friends held a very successful quilting bee and kitchen shower at the home of Mrs. Frank McLay on Tuesday, May 8th. After the quilts were finished they presented one quilt and many useful kitchen articles to Mrs. W. Turney, who had the misfortune to lose her house and contents by fire last week.

Mrs. M. Low the president read the presentation address to which Mrs. Turney responded very nicely.

Refreshments were served, Miss Marjorie McLay and Miss Bernice McLay assisting the hostess.—*Edmonton Journal*.

#### WILL PREPARE PROGRAM

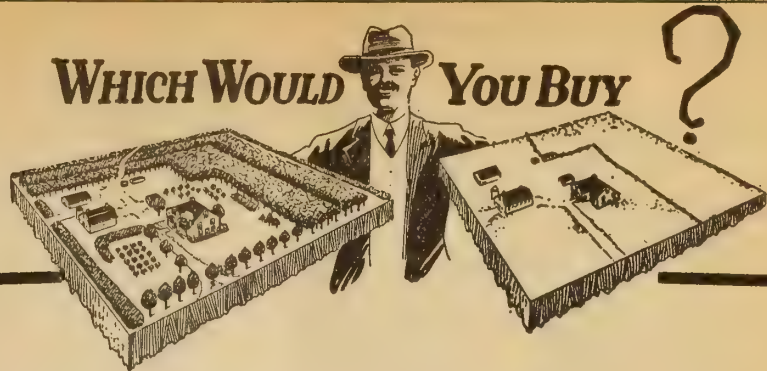
The May meeting of the Millet U.F.W.A. was held at the home of Mrs. Howard, each member responding to the roll call with her favorite recipe. It was decided that the Millet Local of the U.F.W.A. give a cash donation of \$5 to the pupil having the highest marks for the term, in the primary room of the Millet school.

Mrs. Pogne, Mrs. Wagner, Mrs. Nordquist and Mrs. Higginson were appointed to prepare the program for the next six months. The June meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Cottrell, when Mrs. Price, convener of Immigration, will give an address. There will also be a five minute talk for grandmothers, and a photo guessing contest, each member to bring their earliest photo.—*Wetaskiwin Times*.

#### BUFFALO HILL PROGRAM

The program of Buffalo Hill U.F.W.A. Local, for two meetings each month of the year 1928, has been stencilled and bound in very convenient form. Two hostesses have been named for each meeting during the year. A number of interesting and amusing topics for roll calls have been arranged, and well-known songs are included for community singing.

Some of the special features of the year's program are as follows: "Story of Canadian Authors," Mrs. R. Shouldice; "Denmark's Educational System," Mrs. Henry; Round Table Discussion on Planning of Flower Garden, led by Mrs. Willsie; Demonstration on Fabric Painting by Mrs. C. A. Detter; Report of Convener on Peace and Arbitration, Mrs. R. R. McBride; St. Patrick's entertainment; Report of Convener of Immigration, Mrs. McCann; Report of Convener of Junior Work, Mrs. C. A. Detter; Report of Convener of Social Service, Mrs. McDonald; Girls' Work Movement in Alberta, Mrs. R. R. Saunders; "Nature Poems," Mrs. R. F. Williams; Report of Convener of Health and Child Welfare, Mrs. T. T. Williams; Report of Convener of Marketing, Mrs. E. Doten; Round Table Discussion on Preparing for a Camping Trip, led by Mrs. R. B. Jones; "The Drifting Home," Mrs. McCrea; Reading, Miss Ballard; Talk by Municipal Nurse, Miss Anderson; "My Trip to England," Mrs. Riches; "Impressions of Scotland," Mrs. Michie; Address by J. C.



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Byckley, M.L.A.; Demonstration, Salads, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. McCann, Mrs. R. Williams; Report, Convener of Legislation, Mrs. Henry; Report, Convener Education, Mrs. Lewendon; "Wills," Mrs. Mason; Demonstration, Gesso Work, Mrs. Eshom; "Care of Delinquent Children in Alberta," Mrs. Dauphinee; Demonstration, Painting, Mrs. T. T. Williams; "Progress of Peace," Mrs. McBride; "Christmas Gifts," Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. D. House; Demonstration, School Lunches, Mrs. Richards.

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6185. Child's Bath Robe.  
Cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years.  
A 4 year size requires 1 7-8 yard of  
36 inch material. Price 15c.

6161. Ladies' Dress.  
Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40,  
42 and 44 inches bust measure. A  
38 inch size requires 3 3-8 yards of  
39 inch material. To face cuffs and  
belt and make trimming bands of  
contrasting material will require 3-8  
yard. The width of the Dress at the  
lower edge with plaits extended is  
about 1 3-8 yard. Price 15c.

## Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

**Peach Whip.** 1 package orange jelly powder; 1 cup boiling water; 1 cup juice of canned or preserved peaches; 1 cup heavy cream; 1 cup canned peaches, cut into small pieces; 2 or 3 drops bitter almond flavoring. Dissolve jelly powder in boiling water, when cool add peach juice. When beginning to set, whip with egg beater until about the consistency of

whipped cream; fold in the cream, whip-  
ped stiff, add the crushed peaches and  
flavoring. Keep in cool place until time  
to serve.

**Rhubarb Conserve.** 5 pounds rhubarb,  
wiped clean and cut into small pieces;  
1 pound seeded raisins; juice and grated  
rind one orange; 3 pounds sugar. Stir  
all together, and let stand 1 hour; then  
cook slowly until thick (about one hour).

**Sardines and Macaroni.** To each can  
of sardines add 1 cup cooked macaroni.  
Chop all together in a tablespoonful of  
salad oil, made very hot in a frying pan.  
Season with cayenne pepper and a little  
parsley.

**Yorkshire Sandwiches.** Beat until  
very light 4 eggs and 4 tablespoons sugar.  
Stir in lightly 6 tablespoons sifted flour  
and the grated rind of one lemon. Bake  
quickly in muffin tins; when cooked, split,  
spread with jam or marmalade, fold  
together and sprinkle with powdered sugar.  
Very delicious but should be served im-  
mediately.

## On Dominating Children

By GLENN FRANK

President of University of Wisconsin.

Man is by nature an interventionist.  
His fingers itch to get into the affairs of  
others.

The traveler displays missionary zeal  
in arguing to his chance companion in the  
smoking compartment of the Pullman the  
superiority of his particular sort of razor  
and his pet brand of shaving cream.

The powerful nation sooner or later  
finds a plausible excuse for entering the  
smaller country that happens to have  
valuable resources inviting exploitation.

The parent rushes into the mind of the  
child, without so much as the courtesy  
of a knock on the door, and proceeds to  
impose his nature and his notions on the  
proud but powerless child.

## Propagandizing Our Preferences

There is in most of us—though happily  
we keep it down most of the time—the  
urge to make public movements out of  
our private wishes, to impose our impulses  
on the rest of the race, to propagandize  
for our preferences.

The progress of civilization depends  
upon the wisdom with which we manage  
this impulse to intervene, whether the  
subject of our intervention be a backward  
country of undeveloped material re-  
sources or a boisterous child with un-  
developed spiritual resources.

We are making some headway toward  
curbing our impulse to intervene physi-  
cally into the lives of our children; we  
cuff them about a little less than was the  
custom in other generations.

We still have to learn the irreparable  
damage we do by a too-ready intervention  
intellectually and spiritually into the  
lives of our children.

"What is a child?" asks Bernard Shaw.  
He hastens to answer, "An experiment.  
A fresh attempt . . . to make hu-  
manity divine. And you will vitiate the  
experiment if you make the slightest  
attempt to abort it into some fancy  
figure of your own."

"Francis Place tells us that his father  
always struck his children when he  
found one within his reach. . . . Francis  
records the habit without bitterness, hav-  
ing reason to thank his stars that his  
father respected the inside of his head  
whilst cuffing the outside of it."

"Now, Mr. Place, senior, would be  
described by many as a bad father; and  
I do not contend that he was a con-



spicuously good one. But as compared with the conventional good father who deliberately imposes himself on his son as a god; who takes advantage of childish credulity and parent worship to persuade his son that what he approves is right and what he disapproves of is wrong; who imposes a corresponding conduct on the child by a system of prohibitions and penalties, rewards and eulogies, for which he claims divine sanction; compared to this sort of monster maker, I say, Place appears almost as a Providence."

We do not bind our children's feet to a pattern we like; but we bind their minds instead.

#### MRS. SPENCER'S LETTER

Mrs. Spencer's regular contribution to *The U.F.A.* was written too late for publication in the U.F.W.A. section, owing to Mrs. Spencer's illness. The letter will be found on page 28.—*Editor.*

#### THE TRUTH ABOUT CO-OPERATION

(Continued from page 21)

overcome much larger animals, in their isolation, by realizing the unity of separate units of power. Each man today is the master of immense resources, because of the combination of the physical and mental powers of many men. Man thus is now the lord of the animal creation.

Only recently mankind has discovered the utility of this truth in the domain of economics. It is known as the production of wealth by co-operation. This shows that the time is not distant, when mammoth capital will cease to exist. Man will be free from the tyranny of economic inequality, not by wading through blood, but by establishing harmony between the various units of power. The principles of humanism, whose absence caused such disorder in economics, are going to be recognized at last. Just as, formerly, the weak social animal conquered the isolated monster, even so today, victory will come to the economically weak, not by exterminating the powerful, but by realizing its own strength through united action.

There was a time in India when the community had a claim on the wealth of the rich. They were forced by the pressure of public opinion to acknowledge the responsibility of their wealth. That led to the efficient supply of social needs. Society was thus kept alive. But because such traditions involved charity, the people never learned to depend on themselves. They took things too much for granted. They did not feel that the food and drink, health and education, religion and joy, of the village depended on the co-operation of the goodwill of each and all. So when there came the modern social changes, when the enjoyment of wealth became exclusively personal, people failed miserably to uphold their interests. The richer members of the village began to spend their wealth and leisure in the big towns. The poorer members of the village, thus deserted, lost their power to believe that their own betterment lay chiefly in themselves.

We are now slowly learning in India and elsewhere that the one way forward is along the path of mutual co-operation. Only along this path can the inner life of our Indian villages be preserved.

"Under existing financial conditions a general level of prices can be raised without any limits by an increase in bank credits, and can be lowered to a point certain to cause an avalanche of bankruptcies and business stagnation by a restriction of credit."—C. H. Douglas.



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## U.F.A. Junior Activities

Motto: EQUITY

### The First Five Days of the Junior U.F.A. Junior Conference

158 Boys and Girls Attend Delightful Gathering in Edmonton—Officers are Elected at Business Session

Edmonton, June 11.

Dear Juniors:

How splendid it would be if all our rural boys and girls were able to take advantage of the wonderful opportunity offered by this University Week which we are just enjoying! But every year sees a larger crowd present than the preceding one—this year there are 158 boys and girls—84 girls and 74 boys. There is, however, still room for improvement, and perhaps next year we shall be able to take advantage of the full capacity, which is 350 young people.

One thing we should not forget, when writing a report of this week's program, is to express our deep appreciation of the kindness of the University Orchestra in coming to the University and giving us of their time and a very excellent and delightful musical entertainment for over an hour on the opening night. Every one of the delegates present thoroughly enjoyed every number, judging from the hearty clapping after each selection.

#### In Two Groups

Because of the large number of girls, the class was divided into two groups, and Wednesday morning, after having had the rules of the week fully outlined, the girls went with Miss Patrick and Mrs. Gault, the first group to learn new and fancy stitches and the latter home nursing. We feel sure that on the return of the delegates to their homes, many of the girls will make great use of the various stitches learnt and many very pretty dresses will be the result. The girls under Mrs. Gault learned how to care for sick people and this, we are sure, will prove of tremendous value to those homes where such information would be useful. The two groups take these two classes alternately. While the girls are taking the sewing and home nursing, the boys are taking animal and field husbandry under the professors.

Various other inspiring and interesting lectures have been given during the five days we have already spent here and they have been greatly enjoyed by all.

The Public Speaking Contest, held Thursday evening, was a great success and we are all greatly pleased with the result of it. Many of the delegates were filled with the desire to take part next year, and we hope that they will be able to do so. The prizes this year went to Charlie Mills, Miss Mary Clifford and Miss Lily Archibald, and they were well earned. The speeches were all very good and we wish to congratulate all those who took part in the contest.

#### Annual Business Session

The Annual Business Session was especially good this year, and was carried out in good order and with great efficiency. The President, Charlie Mills, and the Vice-President, Miss Molly Coupland, were both returned unanimously to their respective offices. The

splendid reports given by the Directors and Delegates showed increased interest and great enthusiasm in the work. A vote of thanks was extended the University and Mr. Ottewell for the very splendid and enjoyable week afforded the young people. Miss Montgomery spoke to the Conference on the Reading Course and the radio talks in connection with the course. Miss Montgomery urged the reading of worth while books and offered her assistance in the choosing of suitable reading, and asked the young people to keep in touch with her regarding this. Mr. Scholefield, Convener of Young People's Work, and Mrs. Warr, who is also on the committee, spoke a few encouraging words to the young people.

#### Directors Elected

The Directors for the coming year are: Peace River, R. A. Critchlow; Athabasca, Francis Fry; East and West Edmonton, Ross Bacon; Vegreville, Vernie Gordon; Camrose, Jonathan Toule, Jr.; Wetaskiwin, Lily Archibald; Battle River, La-

Vern Stenson; Red Deer, Andrew Silver; Calgary, Reg. Whittaker; Lethbridge, Molly Coupland; Bow River, Florence Schriber; Macleod, Stanley Strang; Medicine Hat, Lizzie Sheldrake.

In the evening the young people enjoyed a dance in the University Gym.

In the next issue of *The U.F.A.* we will tell you about the activities during the rest of the week and perhaps give a more detailed account of the whole Conference.

Faternally yours,

EDNA M. HULL,  
Secretary.

#### GETTING ALONG WELL

Spring Park Juniors have been getting along well recently, reports George Peacock, secretary, except for the last meeting. On this occasion a heavy rain spoiled the attendance.

#### KEYSTONE JUNIORS ORGANIZED

Keystone Junior Local in the Youngs-town district was organized by Mrs. Bruce Blair recently, with twenty-three paid up members. Mary Taylor is the president and Ina Loughed the secretary. Meetings will be held at the same place as the U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. meetings.

### President Wood's Address Before the Junior Conference

I have just been to a Conference at Regina, composed of representatives from almost all over the world—from Australia, the United Kingdom, Russia, the United States and Canada, where many of the problems of life were discussed. The peculiar thing about that discussion was that while you young people here who are just beginning to face the problems of life were meeting to try to find out how to get the best out of life, other people, many of them three score years old, were doing the same thing in trying to solve the problems of right social living. They realize that the great social problems are still unsolved.

I do not know how old the world is, nor how long man has been dealing with the problems of social construction. But those people gathered at Regina, regardless of their age, are only beginners in the study of those problems and the search for their true solution. They are trying to find their way to higher social levels. In all these discussions there was one thing made very manifest—that the human race is not living as it should. The progress made in the past has not been under the guidance of true social laws. Now in the study of these problems there are two laws that will have to be considered—the law of competition and the law of co-operation. Competition is the law of destruction and co-operation is the law of construction.

Out of competition has grown all the war that man has had with his fellow

man. Out of the operation of this law in industrialism have grown poverty, misery and woe. Over against this extreme poverty has developed unnecessary and unjustifiable wealth. The resources of nature are sufficient to supply the legitimate needs of all the people in the world. But this ideal condition can never be reached under the present state of industrial conflict. I hope that the boys and girls all over the world, and especially the boys and girls here today, have a realization of these false conditions and are putting forth every effort to deal with them more efficiently than they have ever been dealt with before.

#### An Unparalleled Opportunity

The boys and girls who are before me today have an opportunity and a responsibility that no previous generation of boys and girls have had. You can meet this responsibility only through organized co-operation, and the farmers of Alberta have gone further in the development of organized co-operation than anywhere else in the world. This gives you an opportunity infinitely above that enjoyed by the boys and girls of the previous generation. You have a going concern. It has been established and systematized through great effort on the part of those who had no precedent to go by. All you have to do is to fit in—carry the work forward to higher levels of efficiency and stability. For this work you are responsible. Should you fail you will be responsible for turning back the wheels



of progress and leaving social conditions worse than you found them.

But you must not get the idea that what has been done by any means represents a completion. On the contrary, social development under the true law of life is just beginning—co-operation is in its infancy. The farmers of Alberta are just learning to co-operate with each other in selling a very few of their commodities. This represents only a few of the first lessons in co-operation. We must learn to co-operate not only in the selling of our own commodities to better our own conditions but to co-operate with all other legitimate industrial interests in giving the best possible service to humanity.

#### Work of Generations

One generation can only begin this process, and can do that only by tireless and continuous effort. To carry it on to successful completion will take the work of generations, each making its contribution. The development of the capacity to carry this work forward to completion represents the supreme test of the human race to become civilized. We hear much talk about our present civilization. We are still operating under the law of competition and conflict. Industrial competition and conflict inevitably culminates in war. War would be as impossible under the operation of a true social system as peace is under the present false one. All through the past we have been trying to develop a social system under the false law of competition—and this law is still basic in our efforts. The great war was the latest and most spectacular result of all past social development under the false law. A continuation of this false development can only bring more disastrous results. We can only hope for peace and safety by eliminating the cause of danger.

#### "The Kingdom of Heaven"

This morning you all repeated the Lord's Prayer—"Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth, as it is in Heaven." This is the only prayer that Christ, the first Great Co-operator, taught his disciples. This is a prayer for a true civilization—one that will be in harmony with nature and nature's laws. It is needless to say that all the elements of this civilization will be in harmony with each other. In other words, the Kingdom of Heaven is the Scriptural term for civilization. The whole process of construction of this perfect social structure must be carried on under nature's social law.

That the true social law is co-operation all reason confirms. No sane mind can conceive of social harmony being brought about under the operation of the law of conflict. We can quite realize that man in his savage state was unable to grasp the idea that co-operation must be basic in all of his activities. We can also appreciate why men through the barbaric stage of development were carried away with the selfish advantages to be gained by competition. We have now reached the stage in social development where men everywhere, especially among the great masses, are seeing the falsity of that law and are searching diligently for the true one. They have nothing to turn to except co-operation. Nothing else offers hope. The more they study and understand the true meaning of co-operation the more confidence it inspires in their minds. All over the world there is what might be termed a spontaneous uprising under the banner of co-operation. The people are trying to learn its meaning, and how to put it into practical operation. Their first efforts at co-operation were

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31x4	12.95	2.65	15.95	3.25			28x4.40	11.25	2.85		
32x4	13.95	2.75	17.45	3.30	21.00	3.60	29x4.40	11.75	2.50		
33x4	14.45	2.85	18.45	3.45			31x4.40 Cl.	13.95	2.65		
34x4	15.45	2.95	19.45	3.60			31x4.40 S.S.	15.95	2.65		
32x4 1/2		3.30	22.85	3.85	28.50	4.20	28x4.75	13.95	3.10		
33x4 1/2		3.45	23.65	3.95	29.60	4.40	29x4.75	14.95	3.30		
34x4 1/2		3.55	24.45	4.10	30.70	4.50	30x4.75	15.95	3.45		
35x4 1/2		3.75	25.40	4.30			29x4.95	16.95	3.50		
36x4 1/2		3.90	26.40	4.45			30x4.95	17.45	3.60		
30x5		3.95	27.45	4.60	34.45	5.00	31x4.95	18.95	3.75		
33x5		4.30	31.00	4.95	37.95	5.45	29x5.00	17.95	3.65		
34x5		4.40		5.10	40.85	5.55	30x5.00	18.45	3.80		
35x5		4.60	33.30	5.35	41.80	5.85	31x5.00	19.45	3.90		
37x5		4.90	35.60	5.65			32x5.00	19.95	4.00		
32x6			43.95	8.45	51.95	8.95	28x5.25	18.45	3.75		
36x6					55.95	9.45	30x5.77	23.95	5.25		
34x7					71.95	11.95	32x5.77	25.45	4.95		
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Chevrolet—1922-27	22.00
Maxwell—1916-25	19.95
Dodge—1916-27	22.00
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6-Volt, 11-Plate, Ex. Heavy	9.95
6-Volt, 13-Plate, Standard	8.95
6-Volt, 13-Plate, Ex. Heavy	10.95
6-Volt, 15-Plate, Ex. Heavy	15.95
12-Volt, Special Ex. Heavy	16.95
6-Volt, 11-Plate, Long Type	11.95
6-Volt, 13-Plate, Long Type	13.95

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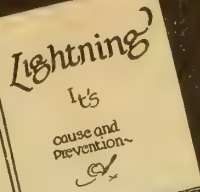
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## Province of Alberta

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NOTICE is hereby given that unless all arrears of taxes imposed in respect of any parcel of land situated in Improvement Districts Nos.:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 31, 32, 35, 38, 61, 62, 63, 66, 67, 68, 71, 91, 93, 97, 100, 101, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 130, 131, 151, 152, 154, 155, 156, 160, 181, 182, 184, 185, 186, 211, 212, 213, 216, 217, 222, 246, 247, 251, 252, 282, 331, 332, 333, 344, 403, 432, 461, 462, 491, 493, 496, 523, 525, 541, 553, 554, 555, 556, 558, 583, 584, 585, 601, 602, 603, 604, 606, 607, 611, 612, 613, 615, 631, 634, 635, 636, 639, 640, 641, 665, 666, 667, 669, 695, 697, 699, 707, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 738, 741, 742, 760, 764, 765, 766, 769, 770, 771, 772, 794, 795, 796, 797, 800, 825, 826, 827, 828, 830, 831, 843, 855, 859, 873, 874, 886, 887, 888, 916, 917, 945, 946, 1005, 1065, 1094, 1113, 1124, 1125, 1234.

in the Province of Alberta, are paid on or before the First day of July next, such land will be dealt with under the provisions of the Tax Recovery Act being Chapter 122, Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1922, with a view to obtaining Certificate of Title in the name of the Crown in the right of the Province of Alberta in respect to such parcel.

W. D. SPENCE,  
Deputy Minister.

EDMONTON, May 30th, 1928.

necessarily in a small way, but they are gradually extending these to larger and more difficult enterprises. They hope eventually to make co-operation supreme and have a world-wide industrial system operated entirely on a co-operative basis. This means a true civilization and an answer to the prayer you repeated this morning. This is a purely scientific process and must be carried on in a purely scientific way.

## The Future of Radio Broadcasting in Canada

Two Important Speeches in Commons and Senate on a National Problem—Parliamentary Letter to Farm Women

The letter published on this page was unavoidably delayed, and could not be included in the U.F.W.A. section of the paper. See note on page 25.

Ottawa, June 8th.

Dear Farm Women:

"When is the House going to close?" That is the question heard here from all quarters. You see they predicted with certainty when we came that this session would be short and would be over by Easter; then it was the end of April, then the 24th of May for certain and now the date recedes and advances from day to day. When it does close, the indifferent members will be glad, for they are not particularly interested in their work and the workers will be equally glad, for they are tired with the close application they have given. When you read this, the question will have been answered for some time I suppose. (Parliament prorogued June 11th.—Editor.)

This time I think I shall quote to you very largely from two very excellent addresses on the very interesting subject of the radio.

No doubt you in Alberta have heard quite as much of the cancellation of the Bible Students' Radio license as we have here. The matter was discussed the other day in the House and the Minister asked for an explanation. He explained that he felt the mass of the population or the listeners-in should be considered and in their decision they tried to do this after considering their representations and protests.

### Cherished Tradition of Freedom

Several speakers followed with very good addresses, but I am going to quote from only one, Mr. Bird, of Manitoba. I can not quote it in full, of course, but shall pick out parts which I think you will enjoy.

"Personally, I believe," he said, "that the Minister's action was somewhat precipitate; he did not have regard to principles that are traditional and that lie very deep at the root of our most valued and cherished beliefs. This year we are celebrating the third century of John Bunyan. The whole English speaking world is looking back with pride upon the record of that humble English tinker, not because he produced one of England's premier classics, which is the next best seller to the Bible, but because he spent

### THE CANNY SCOT

When MacTavish sold a five-cent cigar the customer—an old friend—observed that he pocketed the money. "Why don't you ring it up?" he asked. "You'll forget it."

"Oh, I'll nae forget it," replied the Scot. "Ye ken I keep track in mah head until I get a dollar, and then I ring it up. It saves the wear-r and tear-r on the machine."—*Scotsman*.

twelve long years in prison to maintain the right of free speech.

"It seems to me," Mr. Bird said, "that the objections to the Bible students have come mainly from three classes of the community to whom I do not think we ought to give undue weight. First of all there are those who are antipathetic to the religious views of the Bible Students. It has been said the Bible Students are propagandists; they have been stigmatized with that as though it is something to be condemned. I put it to this House that to be a propagandist in religious matters is not a thing that bears with it any stigma at all. After all, looking back on the history of religious controversy, it has been the propagandists who have made their mark in the progress of religion, notwithstanding what their religious views have been. I do not agree with the theological beliefs of this sect; they are not beliefs that I can accept. But that is a very secondary matter. At any rate these people, whatever their views are, believe in them enough to go to some trouble to try and disseminate them amongst Canadians, and in my belief the dissemination of religious beliefs in contemporary life is not by any means overdone.

### Another Body of Objectors

"Another set of objections comes from people who are very patriotic," Mr. Bird went on. "They believe the sect is a menace to the country; that its teachings somewhat blur the lines of nationalism; in other words that they are not very patriotic and that during the war they were anti-militaristic. I want to know of any sect that at its best time was not anti-nationalist and anti-militaristic. It is a well known fact that in the case of religious sects that bear the name of Christian, the more sincere they are, the more nearly they go back to the first principles of their belief, the more antipathetic and antagonistic they become to all conceptions of a narrow Chauvinistic nationalist spirit and to all ideas of military aggressiveness.

"Objections also come," said the member, "from a still less worthy section of the community; I refer to the people who think the air should be monopolized by jazz music and prize fights. If we are going to take religion out of the air what are we going to put in its place—prize fights, jazz music, questionable lectures upon popular science? I believe that religious controversy is perhaps the one thing most worthy of a place on the air. I do not say it should have an undue place; I do not think it should get more than its share; but what goes deeper to

(Continued on page 34)





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# NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

## Producers Win Victory Before the Railway Commission on Export Rate for Hogs

Railway Companies Ordered to Cancel New Tariff on Shipments to Points in Western States

A telegraphic dispatch has just come through stating that the Railroad Commission have ordered the Railway Companies to cancel the new tariff put into effect on the 23rd June last year changing the per car rate from Alberta points to Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland to flat rate per hundred. The telegraph dispatch bears no details but the order to cancel the change in rate made last June will be of great interest to the hog raisers of this Province. Almost a year has elapsed since this rate went into effect. It was protested immediately by the A.C.L.P., the Provincial Government and other livestock organizations in Alberta. The Commissioners heard the case in Calgary on the 28th of last October and reserved their decision until this telegraph dispatch was released. We trust that this decision will establish a distinction between export and domestic livestock rates. It is essential that our export rate be as advantageous as possible so that the surplus of livestock in the West can be exported as profitably as possible so as not to destroy the local market. A year and a half ago the influence of the Seattle buyers raised our market considerably over the Winnipeg price. At the present time there has been a heavy run of hogs in the States and the Chicago price is running just a bit lower than the Winnipeg price, so that the Seattle packers are getting their supplies in a territory which would normally ship to Chicago. This change in rate will narrow the spread between Alberta and the Seattle market about 25c a hundred and we trust that by fall conditions in the States will be such that the Seattle buyers will be back in Alberta buying hogs once more.

### Better Basis for Marketing

On Tuesday, June 5th, H. N. Stearns, Vice President of the A.C.L.P. and director in charge of organization work for the Province, together with Wm. Young, the Manager, met representatives from

the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association, Pincher Creek and Cardston Live Stock Associations to try and develop a better arrangement for Southern Alberta stock. The arrangement at the present time is to concentrate the cattle from the three Associations in Lethbridge on Saturday and Sunday so that they can be fed and watered and put in proper shape for selling on Monday morning. O. F. Bremer, the A.C.L.P. cattle salesman at Calgary, will hold a market day there every Monday on which day buyers for all the packers will be invited to attend. This arrangement should put the marketing of cattle in Southern Alberta on a much better basis than it has ever been before, as the producers will be protected by a competent cattle salesman and the volume of cattle assembled will be great enough to make it worth while for all packers to be represented by their buyers.

### "Like Begets Like"

At this season of the year farmers are making plans for the bull which they intend to use to head their herd for the ensuing season. Do not forget that "Like begets like" and a good bull will produce calves that when brought to the market will sell easily for 1c a lb. more than the progeny of a common bull. Besides the increased price for the quality, the farmer will have a better feeding animal that will sell at a greater weight at the same age on the same feed. A conservative estimate is that the steers and heifers raised from a good bull this year will get the farmer at least \$20.00 a head more when sold. The bigger percentage of good cattle we have on the market the higher level we can maintain for all cattle prices. Do not forget these facts when picking out the bull for your herd this year.

### Wheat and Livestock

On this page is a table compiled to show the acreage of wheat in the Province of Alberta for the years from 1922 to 1927

and with the pool price for No. 3 wheat for 1923 to 1927 inclusive, with the average market price for No. 3 wheat for 1927 as the pool price is not established to date; also the average price for wheat paid the farmers in the year 1922 for all grades taken from the Canada Year Book. A study of this table will show that when the price of wheat gets below the cost of production as it did in 1922, the acreage decreases; also, under the Pool system of handling wheat and with the attendant profitable prices, the yearly increase in acreage that we have in Alberta. As the acreage increases the market price has tended to decrease. We believe that a careful study of these figures will indicate that Alberta is fast reaching the place where it is going to be more profitable for the farmers to be producing livestock than such a large volume of wheat, especially in the marginal lands where coarse grains can be raised more successfully than wheat. From this standpoint it is of great advantage to the wheat farmer to see the livestock farmer organized and marketing his stock in a profitable way so that he will put his acres in coarse grains and keep out of competition with the wheat farmers.

### MAN AND THE BOLL-WEEVIL

(The New Age, London, Eng.)

The methods adopted in America to deal with the problem of good harvests are familiar. But the Farm Relief Bill contains an item which is new in form though not in principle. The bill provides for a Federal Farm Board, administering a fund of 400 millions, and empowers it to make official decisions as to "when a surplus has been grown in any crop." Having so decided, it can use the fund to hold back the surplus or dump it abroad. Then comes the item in question. If the above sum is exhausted in carrying out these duties an "equalization fee" will be levied on all the growers of the crop which has yielded a surplus. We have heard of the injunction "Produce more, consume less," so it is surprising to learn that the producers of more are to be condemned to consume less on account of having produced more, especially since the reason why these producers of more have to consume less is because other people are already consuming less in order to produce more. A "fundamentalist" inversion of the Parable of the Talents—more or less. It looks as if Darwin did not carry his research far enough. Man is evidently descended from the boll-weevil. [This bill has been vetoed by President Coolidge, the Senate failing to pass it over the President's veto.—Editor, The U.F.A.]

### A SICKLY LOT

One of the two girls in the bus was reading a newspaper.

"I see," she remarked to her companion, "that Mr. So-and-So, the octogenarian, is dead. Now, what on earth is an octogenarian?"

"I'm sure I haven't the faintest idea," replied the other girl. "But they're a sickly lot. You never hear of one but he's dying."—Life.

TABLE SHOWING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WHEAT ACREAGE AND PRICE—TOTAL WHEAT ACREAGE IN ALBERTA AND AVERAGE PRICE

Total Wheat Average		Average price paid farmers for all grades according to Canada Year Book	
		Wheat Pool price No. 3 Wheat	
1922	5,765,000		77c
1923	5,172,643		93c
1924	5,573,813		1.55
1925	5,719,749		1.36½
1926	6,114,418		1.31
1927	6,251,000	Average Market Price No. 3	1.21



## Urgently Needed Rains Improve Crop Situation

### Crop Report of Alberta Department of Agriculture

EDMONTON, June 9th. — Crops throughout the Province have been greatly benefited by rains which have fallen over a large area during the past week, according to telegraphic reports received on Friday by the Department of Agriculture. While the situation had not generally become acute, rains were urgently needed in a number of districts in the Province, and the recent precipitation has removed the cause for anxiety from this source for some little time.

#### Soil Drifting Checked

Soil drifting has been checked in the southern part of the Province, where some damage of this kind had occurred and late-sown grain is germinating much more uniformly with the additional moisture in the soil. Early crops are now covering the ground in many districts and will make the best use of the soil moisture. Alfalfa on irrigated land is reported to be doing exceptionally well. Fall wheat and fall rye are in head in the south, but the yield will be reduced in a number of districts as a result of the dry period.

In the central and northern sections of the Province all crops on summer-fallow have made good growth, but those on fall and spring plowing are somewhat patchy in a number of cases. Seeding of coarse grains in practically completed, with the exception of green feed. Following the recent rains additional acreage is being seeded to oats and barley on land which would have been fallowed if the dry weather had continued, and there is every indication that the total acreage in crop in the Province will show an increase over that of 1927 in spite of the small amount of fall plowing done.

#### Peace River Acreage Increase

Crops in the Peace River district have made rapid growth and are showing good promise. An increase of from 12 to 15 per cent. in crop acreage is reported this year in the north, largely owing to the amount of new land cleared and brought under cultivation. Wireworms are doing considerable damage in some sections of the Peace River, but losses are reported to be no heavier on the average than in previous years. Tree growth has suffered heavily from the attacks of caterpillars in some districts east and south of Edmonton. Pastures which were in need of rain are showing new growth and livestock is generally in good condition.

#### GETTING PROMOTED RAPIDLY

"How is your son getting along in the motor factory, Joe?"

"Fine; he's been promoted."

"Promoted? You don't say!"

"Yes! He used to put on chassis nut number 34, and they jumped him right up to chassis nut number 37."

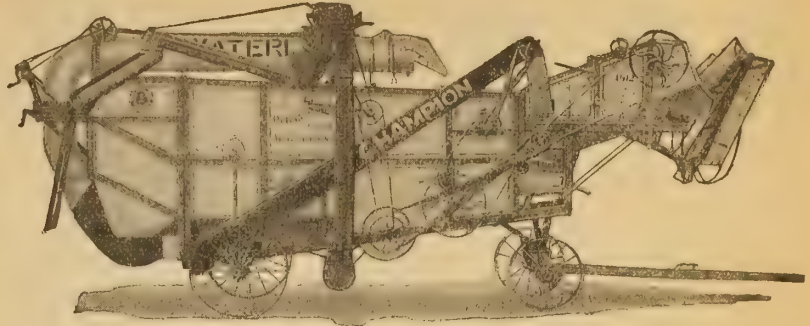
#### THE GOSSIP

Doctor: I can assure you, madam, there's nothing wrong with you. All you need is a rest.

Patient: But just look at the state of my tongue.

Doctor: Quite, madam: It needs a rest too.

## 70 Years of WATERLOO Service



### The WATERLOO Steel "CHAMPION"

THE BETTER  
BUILT THRESHER

SEVEN  
SIZES

WITH ALEMITE  
ZERK LUBRICATION

Sizes 22-36; 24-36; 24-42; 28-48; 33-52; 36-56; 40-62.

Farmers everywhere speak in glowing terms of the complete satisfaction they have with the Waterloo Separator. It has been rightly called the "CHAMPION." It is a mighty good investment. The Waterloo Mfg. Co., has served the farmers for over 70 years and know what they want in Tractors and Separators.

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The Rock Island Tractors  
—2 sizes — of "Nebraska  
Test" Fame—Powerful and  
Substantial.

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Oldest Thresher Manufacturer in Canada

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The Twine that Excels in Length,  
Strength and Evenness.



Every Foot  
Treated with  
Insect Repellent

Our Brands: Queen City, 550 ft.  
Prairie Pride, 600 ft., Man. Special, 650 ft.

Harold & Thompson

REGINA, SASK.

General Sales Agents for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

See your nearest "Holland" dealer.



## Azephyr moves it — but a gale can't hurt it

### STEEL ECLIPSE WINDMILL

Pumps in light winds because two-thirds of a turn of wheel lifts and only one-third returns plunger.

Strong to withstand winter gales, yet so finely finished it will last for years (often over 30 years' service).

Its tilted wheel is self-regulating to strength of wind, and it has automatic brake, which ensures even speeds. Oil it once a year and forget it. Pays for itself quickly in time and money-saving.

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"Z" Engines

Smooth running, trouble-free. 2, 3 and 6 h.p. Made by the makers of huge engines of hundreds of horse power.



Fairbanks-Morse Light Plants

Lights can be operated direct from generator or from battery. Also supplies handy power for farm machinery.

46

## Tractor and Automobile Cylinder and Crankshaft Grinding

WE ARE SPECIALISTS IN CYLINDER AND CRANKSHAFT GRINDING AND HAVE THE MOST MODERN RECONDITIONING EQUIPMENT IN THE WEST.

Our Machinists are All Experts with Long Experience in this class of Work. All Our Work is Guaranteed.

WE MANUFACTURE MASTER GEARS AND PINIONS FOR ALL THE POPULAR MAKES OF TRACTORS AND CAN QUOTE YOU ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

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ALBERTA

## FRIENDLY CO-OPERATION with FARMERS

THERE is a spirit of service and co-operation about the Bank of Montreal which appeals strongly to our farmer-customers.

YOU are cordially invited to call at this Bank and discuss your financial problems with the manager.

## Bank of Montreal

Established 1817

Total Assets in excess of \$830,000,000

## HIGH LIGHTS OF INTERNATIONAL POOL CONGRESS

(Continued from page 15)

such organizations to function as freely as joint stock companies could under the original conception of corporate existence.

Secondly, in furthering the idea of standardization of products. Governments had always paid much attention to the production of farm products. The co-operative organizations were paying great attention to the marketing end. The two should go together, and in their efforts to extend markets they should not overlook the importance of high standardization. He illustrated this point by showing how Denmark with its 80 per cent standardization had captured the British bacon market and how Denmark, New Zealand and Australia by high standardization had captured the British butter market. After making all possible allowance for differences in farming conditions, governments and co-operatives could well join hands in endeavoring to improve our seed, selecting the best types and improving our standard of products.

Thirdly, governments could assist in education work in building up the spirit and ideals of co-operation. The strength of the Wheat Pools rested mainly in the co-operative spirit built up in Western Canada over a period of twenty years. Speakers had laid great stress on the value of service with which he agreed, but he believed the failure of many co-operative movements resulted from the fact that they had no foundation of co-operative spirit among the producers involved. Again, referring to Denmark he showed how, over a period of three generations, the co-operative idea had become part of the educational training of the people, and was now accepted as a matter of course. By making instructions along the lines of the principles of co-operation part of the school curriculum and by holding co-operative institutes in various centres, he thought some real contribution might be made.

### THE HELP WOMEN GIVE

Expressing appreciation of the invitation to speak on behalf of the women of Canada, and on a subject embracing so much that was vital in human hope and welfare, Hon. Irene Parlby, of Alix, Alberta, voiced her pleasure that women should be included in the program. The feeling might not be expressed, she said, but it certainly existed, that while men were ready to accept the help of women to establish the co-operative movement they had little conception of the part that women played in its final success. Professor Fay had realized this when he said that the uneasy feeling he sometimes had that co-operation is a mere veneer, vanished when women were in the room. They realize that co-operation works back from better business to better living for the family in the home.

"One point I wish to drive home," said Mrs. Parlby, "is that a Co-operative Civilization can no more be achieved without the sympathy and the work of women than Lindbergh could fly the Atlantic with one wing of his plane missing. Men are apt to focus on the dollars-and-cents side of the co-operative movement, and few have sensed its deeper significance. The diversion of profits back into their rightful channels is a wonderful thing to have accomplished and has untold possibilities for rural life but it alone cannot knit a huge membership together through real stress."

The one thing above all others that led to the rapid rise of the Wheat Pools



was the 25 years of striving after a new philosophy of life on the prairies; mutual aid as a law of life, and self-sacrifice for the common good. It is really a philosophy as old as Christianity, but somehow submerged in the rough and tumble of modern life.

Some reformers are impatient at the slow upward movement of society. They do not see that Co-operation, as radical as anything they could desire, is peacefully at work transforming economic thought and the structure of society. Co-operative Civilization is even now building. Because it depends upon more than economics; because its roots are in things of the spirit, and because these qualities are born and nourished in the home, the women in the homes are the strongest allies it can have. Dr. Warbasse tells us that co-operation begins in that existing institution in which men and women are nearest equality and the interest of the children is supreme; the home. It was George Russell who said that "civilizations are but the externalization of the soul and character of races," and these are developed chiefly by the women in the homes.

The part of women in building the co-operative civilization, a vastly more important part than that of eloquence in sign-up campaigns, is that of training the rising generation to a wider vision than most co-operators have now.

Meanwhile the men and women of Western Canada have definitely set their feet on the road of adventure and feel the enthusiasm of constructive effort. That alone has untold value. As they travel they are learning, and they are coming into conflict with the preconceived ideas of people and parliaments. In Canada they are fortunate in a sympathetic Government. It may also be necessary to educate the Socialist, as he grows in power, to a different vision than that of a heaven on earth in the form of a vast bureaucracy. Co-operators believe that the people can own and manage the business of the people more efficiently than the type of political state that we know. They have started to show that it can be done.

#### Building a New Civilization

Today, in 45 different countries, 50 million co-operators are building a new civilization, living in co-operative homes, supplied by co-operative stores, working in their own industries, financed by their own banks, their children playing in their own playgrounds. The Canadian West has started from another angle, but there is no reason why it cannot continue into other fields as time goes on.

"Is it too much to hope," asked Mrs. Parlbay, "that great argosies may someday fly the flag of the co-operators of the world in carrying commodities from one friendly group to another, that some day the increasing number of co-operators may persuade their Governments that tariff walls between nations are unsound and stupid? Can we visualize a Parliament of Co-operators forwarding the business of the people as efficiently as possible in the interests of the people, having learnt that there is no educator like the co-operative movement? Is it too much to hope that the greatest League of Nations is even now being built by the people of the world through their co-operative organizations, and that the numbers are growing who treasure the old German co-operative motto: "Co-operation is Peace?"

#### SALES MANAGER SPEAKS

George McIvor, General Sales Manager of the Canadian Pools, dealt with the

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## IMPROVED

### Saves time work & money

THE new Delco-Light is a combination automatic and battery charging plant.

It operates up to 7 or 8 electric lamps, drawing the current needed right from the battery. Thus the engine runs infrequently. Less fuel is used. But throw on a heavier load. The engine starts automatically—generates current to carry the heavier load—plus a surplus supply to recharge the battery.

There are ten other styles and sizes, comprising full automatic non-battery plants, battery charging plants—in fact, a plant to suit any requirements. All are low in price. Any model may be bought on General Motors easy terms.

#### SEND NO MONEY GET THE FACTS

No need to write. Just fill out and mail the coupon. We'll send you the big, new Delco-Light Book, "A Day and a Night with Delco-Light," together with full information absolutely free. Learn how to cut hired help costs—how to make more money. Learn how to get along without lamps or lanterns, pumps or buckets. Mail the coupon now.

#### DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY

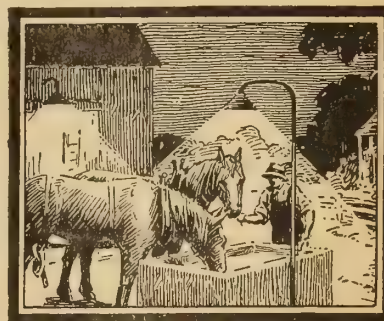
Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation  
Sales and Service Branches Throughout Canada

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Please send me your free book, "A Day and a Night with Delco-Light."

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H.M. ROYAL AIR FORCE BAND

OPENING WITH THE FAMOUS STAMPEDE PARADE MONDAY

CLOSING WITH A MAMMOTH FIREWORKS DISPLAY SATURDAY

SECOND LARGEST GRANDSTAND IN CANADA

SPECIAL PASSENGER FARES

Engage hotel or private accommodation through D. F. Whitney, President Alberta Hotel Association, Calgary.

A good time to visit Banff and Lake Louise, only three hours from Calgary, over hard surfaced roads.

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General Manager





**DANDRUFF**

Rub Minard's well into the scalp. It kills dandruff, stops the hair falling and gives it a healthy gloss. Minard's also stimulates growth. Apply 4 times a week.

**The Great White Liniment** 72

**MINARD'S**

"KING OF PAIN"

**LINIMENT**

## HOLT COMBINE SAVES IT ALL - Under All Conditions

**FIVE HUNDRED  
ACRES DOWN ALL  
WINTER, REAPED  
FARMER IN THE HIGH RIVER  
DISTRICT SNATCHES VIC-  
TORY FROM DEFEAT**

Many farmers in their spring threshing this year have wrested victory from what looked like certain defeat. "Dad" Fletcher, of Brant, faced the winter with 500 acres of wheat laid flat to the ground and covered all winter with a blanket of snow. This spring the combine picked up this grain with practically no loss and the yield has been better than he dreamed of. J. H. Green, another farmer, had his entire crop uncut when winter fell. But with two combines working, he has harvested all his grain which has come out in splendid shape.

Reprinted from the  
Calgary Albertan  
of May 21st.

Both machines referred to are the famous  
HOLT COMBINES.

See Us for Combines

**UNION TRACTOR &  
HARVESTER Co., Ltd.**  
CALGARY EDMONTON  
LETHBRIDGE

sales policy of the Pool. This policy, he said, was determined by the Board of the Central Selling Agency which met once a month to discuss the business of the past month and to formulate a policy for the succeeding month. The handling facilities of the Pool made it possible to handle a very large volume and yet cater with economy to local demand. Last year Pool shipments east were 107,802,000 bushels and 16,333,000 bushels over the Western route out of a total pool handling of 209,135,000 bushels. Pool grain last year was shipped direct through 60 ports

to 24 different countries. The business was all done through Winnipeg office, but offices in New York and eastern Canada attended to local demand and the Pool also had agents in European countries. Although the Pool had no control over the production of grain, it lost no opportunity of impressing upon the grower the value of quality. So far, Mr. McIvor said, only a beginning had been made in getting producer and consumer together, but he believed the better price secured by the Pool had not been at the expense of the consumer.

## Resolutions Adopted by International Wheat Pool Conference Regina, 1928

### NATIONAL COMMITTEES

"Whereas the value to the various co-operative associations of meeting in conference has been established, be it resolved that national co-operative committees be formed for the purpose of furthering such conference and that such national committees appoint representatives to the International Pool Conference committees."

### STATISTICAL INFORMATION

"Whereas at the International Conference held at Kansas City last year the International committee were authorized to take steps towards the establishment of a permanent international bureau to act as a clearing house for statistical information;

"And whereas owing to the establishment by the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, of a statistical department, the committee have decided it is unnecessary at the present time to establish a separate bureau; be it resolved that this conference expresses its appreciation of the action of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers in establishing the department, and trusts that it will continue to make information secured by this department available to the co-operative wheat marketing associations of other wheat marketing countries."

### PRINCIPLE OF POOL MARKETING

"We, the representatives of the various co-operative marketing associations of the Dominion of Canada, United States, Australia, in conference assembled in Regina, Saskatchewan, June 5, 6 and 7, hereby reaffirm our belief in the soundness and practicability of the pooling method of marketing farm products.

"We also desire to restate the purposes and reasons for the establishment of co-operative marketing associations, which are not formed to unduly raise the price to the consumer, but are organized to enable the farmer to secure a return for his product at a price level in keeping with the price of the commodities which he has to buy, or in other words, quoting from the charter of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, to be an agricultural organization instituted for the purposes of mutual help to improve methods, and reduce costs of marketing; to reduce speculation, manipulation of weights and all unnecessary transactions in such marketing; to market directly and with regularity so as to furnish farm products economically to the users thereof and to preserve for the growers and the public their proper profits and economies."

### RADIO BROADCASTING IN CANADA

(Continued from page 28)

the roots of life than religious controversy?

"Mental stagnation is one of the things menacing our age more than anything else; this everlastingly sitting passively and listening to prize fights by proxy or to Irving Berlin and his questionable productions, is bringing a blight to the minds and hearts of this generation, but religious controversy which goes to the depths of our nature and stirs us healthily is the very finest thing we could have."

So much of that I shall quote although there is much more that is well worth while.

### A Senator's Excellent Speech

The majority of us, I think, have not the greatest admiration for the Senate and its workings. Indeed our opinion almost is, "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" The other day in the Senate Hansard was what I considered an excellent speech by Senator John

Lewis, speaking on the enlarged use of the radio. Again I shall not quote in full, but extracts.

"I believe," said Senator Lewis, "that the Government might make a substantial contribution toward the further utilization of this marvellous device. In the Civil Service we have a body of scientists who have made a study of the geography and natural resources of Canada. Very little of this information reaches the public. The departments are doing what they can in the way of publicity, but the means of publicity are defective. The radio provides us with a new means of disseminating information, valuable not only in an economic sense, but also as means of inspiration and stirring the imagination."

Senator Lewis later added, "When we compare the wonder of the medium, of the scientific invention with the unsatisfying nature of the matter conveyed, we touch upon a characteristic of our age which has been the subject of much comment. Immense progress has been made



in physical science, less in political or economic science and other fields of thought. The telephone and automobile have profoundly changed our mode of living. But we have not evolved a new philosophy of life adapted to the new conditions. 'Knowledge comes but wisdom lingers.'

#### Abundance and Leisure for All

"I have sometimes allowed my imagination to range over the idea of what might happen if we applied the patient methods of physical science to economic questions and to domestic and international politics. Consider the case of the United States. Physical science has enormously increased the powers of production on the farm and in the factory. What would happen under scientific management with all its powers, and with the immense natural resources and a very inventive and enterprising people? There would be an abundance of food and clothing and all the necessities of life and at the same time abundant leisure for the development of body, mind and spirit.

"What actually happens under our present haphazard and unscientific methods? What is called over-production, resulting in the enforced idleness of from two to four million people, together with a fever of high-pressure salesmanship pestering people to buy things that they do not need. Certain people in a desperate hurry, others with nothing to do. Surely here is a field for scientific research. Then consider international relations. What could be more stupidly unscientific than war, leaving aside all considerations of human sentiment?

"What is the trouble? Is it not that while in the physical and mechanical field there has been scientific thinking, patient, fearless investigation, experimentation, open-mindedness, willingness to scrap old machinery and try out new things; while these are the methods of physical science, yet in regard to politics and industrial relations and international relations and in other fields of thought, we are hampered by traditions and prejudices centuries old."

#### Might Abolish War

Then Senator Lewis added: "Some of us are tempted to reflect that if we could apply the methods of science to politics and economics and to industrial and international relations we might abolish war, both national and industrial, and bring about a world surpassing all that has been written of golden ages in the past or of utopias in the future."

I seem to be trying to make up for my delay in writing, but shall defend myself by saying I think I have quoted from two very readable, thought-provoking addresses.

One of the best wishes I can send you all, I suppose, is to wish for you rain when you need it. Here's hoping.

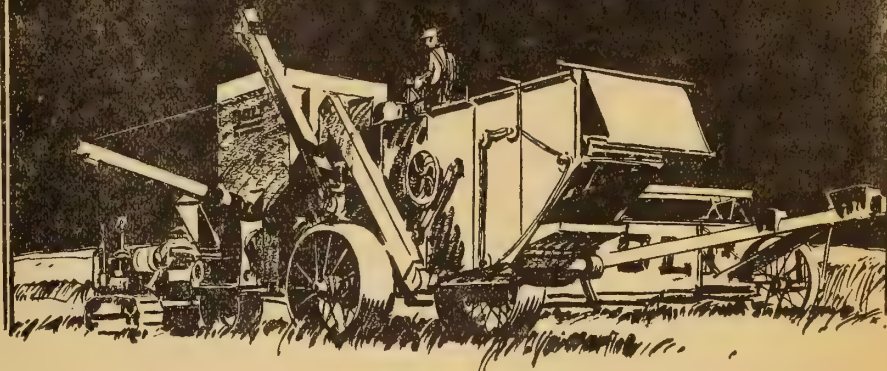
Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

#### HAVE YOU SENT IN YOUR RECIPES FOR THE U.F.W.A. COOKBOOK?

It is requested that U.F.W.A. Locals and ladies in U.F.A. Locals will assemble recipes for the U.F.W.A. cookbook without delay, and forward them to Central Office before the end of the month, or as early as possible in July.

## Lower Harvesting Costs Mean Bigger Grain Profits



**M**ODERN grain farming calls for the Combine—you need a Combine to harvest your crop the money saving, labor saving, time saving, grain saving way. And your choice of a Combine should be the "Holt", pioneer in 1886, the leader for 42 years.

In the "Holt" line there's equipment to meet widely varied conditions—many kinds of weather, many kinds of grain—good seasons, bad seasons.

With the "Holt" Combined Harvester, the standing grain is cut, threshed, cleaned, delivered ready for market—all in one trip through the field.

With the "Holt" Windrow Header, the grain can be cut and automatically laid in windrows to ripen and cure.

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Whatever your conditions, whatever your particular problems, there's a way to solve them with "Holt" equipment. Let the "Holt" dealer tell you the full story, or send for catalog and other interesting printed matter.

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Model 30	. \$3600.00
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[ Write for complete price lists of all models, attachments and special equipment.]

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# Why the Solution of the Power Problem Is Vitally Important to Farmers and Farm Women

Correspondence in Saskatchewan Paper Reveals Awakening Opinion in Rural Districts to Perils of Alienation to Corporate Interests of Valuable Natural Resource—Creation of Public Ownership League Suggested

Below we reprint from the *Western Producer*, official paper of the Farmers' Movement in Saskatchewan, a farmers' letter dealing with important aspects of the power question in the sister Province of Saskatchewan.

The drive against public ownership, which has the backing of immensely powerful financial interests, and the obvious sympathy of a great part of the daily press, is not confined to one Province. It is Canada-wide, and in fact, continent-wide. To those who take long views the peril appears very great.

The discussions upon this question which are taking place in untrammelled newspapers are therefore of interest to all Albertans.—Editor.

The letter follows:

## DEMAND PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Editor, *The Western Producer*:

Dear Sir.—Again I plead admission to your round table. The occasion is the unfavorable aspect of the social horizon. Clouds of gas emitted by the tools of the private power combine are besmearing Saskatchewan's fair azure skies. The air reeks with poisonous propaganda against Canada's basic national idea—"Public ownership of public utilities." The press, the politicians, municipal and provincial, are hovering like mosquitoes around our municipally owned electric utilities, greedy to possess them. Past and present day experience makes us realize that there's no hope to be placed in our respectable politicians regardless of stripe. The worthy leader of the Tories flays the Liberal regime for failure to inaugurate a power policy—plays the public ownership bugle in the legislature but now is strangely silent. His weekly papers, which have a habit of being hatched out of a financially well-looking after brooder—these Tory weeklies which are thus brought into this vale of tears prior to elections, and afterwards depart as rapidly—these now loudly proclaim the virtues and self-sacrifice the glorious power combine is capable of, presumably with the Doctor's blessings! Regarding the Progressives, their present leader is an ex-Tory and actually flirted some time ago with the Tory Queen of all for self aggrandizement! Oh, Doctor, how could you! A cynical unromantic editor enthroned in *The Producer* office, warned the love-lorn doctor to beware of the wrath of real he-Progressives. The average Progressive M.L.A. is, to put it mildly, very much of the average.

The future does indeed look dark to us who still believe in the ultimate triumph of right over wrong, of democracy over autocracy of the monopoly variety. But then the poet says: "There's a silver lining behind the clouds"; in this case the bona fide public spirited stand you, sir, are taking on the power question.

In Manitoba, where a similar situation exists, we find a public ownership league organized by public spirited citizens under

the leadership of Mr. Burnell, chairman of the Manitoba Pool, and also chairman of the forthcoming International Pool conference, said league fighting a sinister and brazen attempt of the same combine we have here, to steal (I use the word advisedly) the heritage of Manitobans, Seven Sister Falls, worth, it is estimated, around twenty-eight million dollars.

## Past Experience of Private Monopoly

The people of Manitoba know from past experience the unholy blessings of a power monopoly—to put it briefly. They are now paying two cents or so per kilowatt hour in Winnipeg and territory, whereas they paid twenty cents prior to the installation and operation of the city hydro. Think of it: a drop from 20 to two cents! If the power monopoly gets hold of Seven Sister Falls it means to Manitobans a return to the (not so) good old days, (for the trust) increased rates. Hence Mr. Burnell and his associates are fighting the power trust tooth and nail.

May I appeal to our Pool and U.F.C. executives to do likewise—namely, organize a public ownership league to fight our combine—our power octopus? Make each Pool and U.F.C. Local a smaller fighting unit, call a joint rally of representatives of all public bodies interested—the Pool and U.F.C., the School Trustees' Association, the Teachers' Alliance, the Saskatchewan Trades and Labor Council, the Women's Council, etc., and then, not merely resolutions, but one joint cry and demand of the provincial government for steps being taken by it, to immediately expropriate all private companies and announce and carry out a publicly owned and controlled power policy.

## Is It a Farmers' Affair?

I realize some of your farmer readers may exclaim, "It's none of our affairs what the towns do with their light plants; we get no benefits from them anyway." True, sir, at present, but it is a definite prospect of the next five or ten years that electric power will be available to rural people. Some of us who are situated in rural schools and observe how the farming population, and especially so the farm women, toil and sweat away their lives under primitive labor conditions, do most fervently hope the day will soon dawn when the giant of electric power will be the willing slave of the farming population—provide light for house and stable, power to lessen the drudgery of chores, i.e., turn the separator, run the washing machine, making the burden of ironing easier, etc. In brief, make it possible for Canada's rural people, its main asset, to have more leisure and its results, a desire for the better things of life, cultural and social. I, for one, have a vision of a day, within the near future, when each rural social centre, be it the little school house or the nearby village and hamlet, will throb with community life—adult classes, debating, athletic and general literary societies, music and dancing under favorable conditions, not in pool rooms as too often at present. Cultivation of the fine arts, literature, music, painting, etc., and also an interest by some in the more sober sciences of

physical nature and of society—economics, psychology, etc. I'm certain your readers, although perhaps sceptical, will agree such a future is desirable. The question now arises: When power becomes available, what does organized agriculture desire? Which of these two alternatives does it prefer: Control by power trust and the logical result, exorbitant rate, in order to permit said trust to pay fat dividends to foreign stockholders, such dividends representing by percentages so many ounces of blood and heart anguish of the men and women creating those dividends by heart-breaking toil from dawn till dark; of the other choice, electrical power at cost, as in Ontario, because of control and operation by provincial government and municipalities on the fine moral principle of service at cost as for instance the post office, the rural telephone and, surely, the Pool itself. Which, I repeat, do you desire? The latter, of course. Act accordingly. Demand public ownership. Thank you, Mr. Editor.

Yours for the people.

A. SCHACTER.

Fenwood.

## POWER TANGLE IN MANITOBA

(*Western Producer*)

The Province of Manitoba is considerably agitated over the question of power and its control. The question confronting the Manitobans is a complex one, and there are many phases to the many sides. Sufficient to say that Premier John Bracken is in hot water over the matter, and has plenty of company. The only unanimous feeling in connection with the business is an intense feeling of dissatisfaction. The *Winnipeg Tribune* is dissatisfied with the *Manitoba Free Press*. Colin Burnell is dissatisfied with John Bracken. Friends of public ownership are dissatisfied with advice received from the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission. Labor is dissatisfied with the whole business. Private interests are dissatisfied with the attitude of labor. The bone of contention is that there is a certain water-power development known as the Seven Sisters Falls which Premier Bracken has decided cannot be handled as a public utility on account of the cost and the fact that the field of distribution is curtailed by private companies. It is not our purpose to attempt to settle the controversy or even to advance any opinion on the merits of the case, but simply to point out that the whole unsettling situation in Manitoba in connection with power development arises from the simple fact that private power interests were permitted years ago to obtain such a hold in connection with distribution of electric energy, that public development is now seriously hampered if not rendered futile. The situation constitutes a clear warning to Saskatchewan (and Alberta—Editor, *The U.F.A.*). The time to promote the cause of the public control of power in Saskatchewan is now, and not after private interests have secured a position in which they must be seriously recognized in the public development and distribution of power.



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If you have grain in the field — insure that you turn it into money at the bank.

Why take a chance on the weather—the Finest—Fastest—Cleanest Thresher — from the Red River Special Line — is waiting for you. Write, wire or phone our nearest branch today for the new low prices on the 28x46, the ideal machine for farm and neighborhood threshing.

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### FOR SALE—CARLOAD OF WILLOW FENCE POSTS

(4,500) smallest not less than 2-inch small end, straight, majority heavy posts. 5 cents F.O.B. Oberlin, C.N.R., or Erskine, C.P.R. A. McCready, Erskine, Alta.

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REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SERVICE BOARS,  
Bred Gilts and Spring Pigs. No. 1 stuff. J. M. Southward, Lacombe.

REGISTERED DUDOC JERSEY APRIL PIGS—  
Extra nice, either sex. T. H. Howes, Millet, Alta.

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REGISTERED 3-YEAR-OLD RED POLLED BULL.  
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## HELP WANTED

EARN UPWARDS OF \$25 WEEKLY GROWING  
mushrooms for us in waste cellar space. Illustrated  
booklet, sent anywhere, for stamp. Dominion  
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## A "U.F.A." CONVENTION IN THE ARGENTINE (Continued from page 6)

noon. The convention reassembled at two, and worked until half past seven or eight o'clock, when adjournment for the day took place. Each session was broken midway by a ten minutes period for relaxation. On the whole it was a pretty steady grind from Sunday morning until Friday night with an afternoon off on Tuesday for a fiesta campesina or picnic, which took the form of an excursion up the River Parana, with a lunch on one of the islands.

The meal consisting of various Argentine and Italian dishes, washed down with the Federacion's own brand of wine, "Felicitas", was a bountiful one; but I have not yet been able to decide who came off the best, the human picnickers or the hungry hordes of mosquitos who were waiting on the island and certainly had the feast of their wicked lives.

### Rules Rigidly Adhered to

[In the convention rules of order were most rigidly adhered to, and the courtesies of debate carefully observed. In the Federacion, after the fashion of some of the European workers' organizations, members are Compañeros or Comrades, and must address each other as such. Our "Mr. Chairman" becomes "Compañero Presidente."

A delegate desiring to speak must formally request permission: "Compañero Presidente, quiero la palabra," and the chairman announces "Compañero Benvenuto tiene la palabra." When a number of speakers wish to address the meeting, a list is carefully kept and the delegates are called upon in exact order of their application. It is quite common for a delegate to rise to demand the floor during the course of another's address, so as to get his name listed.

Eloquence is a natural gift of the Latin race, and the average Latin loves to talk. Nevertheless, there was evident a desire to economize time by avoiding repetition, and it quite frequently happened that a member, when his turn to speak arrived, would say that Comrade So-and-So had covered his point, and relinquish the floor.

No one was permitted to speak a second time on a topic unless to offer an "aclaracion" or explanation.

Our traditional chairman's gavel was not in evidence. In its place a little desk bell was used to call for order. If its tiny tinkling proved ineffectual, a push button on the table set in action a large bell like a fire alarm. And if the worst came to the worst, the President proved quite capable of shouting down all opposition. For the most part, however, the little toy bell performed nobly.

There were no formal addresses from invited guests, though their assistance in solving the problems under discussion was expected and welcomed. But rigid adherence to the subject was looked for.

### Received Warm Welcome

As a representative of the organized farmers of Canada I was given a very cordial reception when presented to the convention by the President and invited to take part in the discussion on "Grain Elevators and Bulk Handling". Many of the delegates wanted to know something of co-operative marketing and organization apart from the mere physical handling of the grain, but this was ruled out of order and the discussion kept strictly within the limits set in the agenda.

This was a special convention called to deal with certain specific subjects and strict adherence to the program was

(no doubt rightly) insisted upon. Otherwise the three days' convention, already stretched to five, would have been still further prolonged.

Throughout the proceedings the keenest interest was apparent on the part of all the delegates, and one got a very high impression of the earnestness and sincerity of these representatives of Rural Argentina.

## SCIENCE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS

"In spite of all that has been gained by the triumphant progress of Science, so many other things have been lost that the period which marks the greatest scientific development also marks an era of disaster and suffering and bloodshed absolutely unparalleled in the annals of history. Of course I am not such a fool as to deny the possibility, the chance, that some day Science will actually contribute to the coming of the long-expected Millennium of sweet reasonableness, sufficient food, mutual forbearance and creative leisure. (But) . . . scientific development without an equal and adequate development of man's conscious will towards decency is merely a costly and futile waste of time."—Hendrik Willem van Loon.

## EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)

## SALES COSTS AND PRICES

One of the common fallacies prevalent in the business world of today is exposed in *Harper's Magazine* by a writer who has the reputation of being an expert on business problems. The fallacy is a plausible one. It is that mass production necessarily means lower prices—that when commodities are turned out in the millions the consumers in the nature of things will benefit. This in general is true if a market for an output for the commodities of mass production can be obtained without an excessive expenditure upon sales promotion. But the tendency today in many industries is for sales costs to exceed the costs of manufacture.

To quote J. F. Lincoln, of the Lincoln Electric Company of Cleveland:

"The tendency of sales costs to go up fully as rapidly as manufacturing costs have gone down, has been the history of the past ten years. The rate at which sales costs have gone up is stupefying when shown in percentages, in many products 35 cents being the only part of his dollar which has anything to do with manufacturing cost and the only part of the dollar which the manufacturer ever sees."

Thus, one of the barriers to a reduction in the prices which the consumer must pay for manufactured goods is the increasingly high cost of high pressure salesmanship.

\* \* \*

## PREMIER AND E.D. & B.C. BILL (Alberta Farmer)

Premier King apparently sensed his own responsibility with respect to that E.D. & B.C. Railway Bill at the last minute. As a result the bill was moved from the bottom to the top of the list and was passed just before Parliament adjourned. This made it unnecessary for Alberta members to hold up supply or do other things that might have been unpleasant. Also it gives us a better feeling as to the Premier. But he might better have taken the bull by the horns in the beginning than at the finish.



## POULTRY

**WHEN GETTING WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS** and hatching eggs, get the best. Write for prices. Olsen's Egg Farm, Olds, Alta.

**CHICKS BRED FOR PROFIT—EGG PRODUCERS** profit when they buy B.C. chicks—hundreds of poultry plants in Canada maintain extraordinary high yields year after year with our stock. Our birds have been bred and trap-nested under R.O.P. for generations to one end—that their progeny will deliver eggs at a profit. Our birds will give you trouble-free dividends. Write for price-list. Canadian Poultry World, 500 Beatty Street, Vancouver, B.C.

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**THE ALBERTA BRONZE TURKEY BREEDERS** Association are selling eggs. Price reduced to \$1.00 each. Won 34 of 37 premiums Edmonton Show. Order through G. M. Cormie, Dominion Live Stock Representative, Edmonton.

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